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Resorts Face Competition; Nazis Fighting Defeatism; Soviet Group to Visit U. S.

The World's Day—November 4, 1943

Boston: N. E. Resorts Told to Plan for New Era

New England hotel owners, after the best season on record for hotels, were urged at their annual meeting today to plan for postwar competition with easy world-wide travel. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston doorbells are scheduled to ring loudly next week as a nation-wide consumer survey gets under way to determine to what extent supply shortages and service curtailments are causing actual hardships. [Page 2.]

Adjustment of college and preparatory school Christmas vacation periods to eliminate student travel during the height of holiday traffic was asked today by Harry S. Kearney, Maine Office of Defense Transportation Manager.

In Europe: Germans Execute More Defeatists

Executions of defeatists and persons openly complaining against the Nazi regime are increasing daily, reports reaching the Swiss frontier from inside Germany said.

The Swiss Social Democrat Party, with 56 members in the National Council as a result of the Oct. 31 elections, has opened a campaign for representation in the Cabinet. Conservative members of the National Coalition still control approximately three fourths of the Council seats.

Gaston Bergery has resigned as Vichy Ambassador to Turkey along with his entire staff, Radio France at Algiers quoted Swiss sources as saying.

Many well-to-do Rumanians are hastening to obtain Turkish visas in order to flee the country in the event of a Soviet invasion, advices from Bucharest to Ankara said.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are now homeward bound from the Moscow conference. A Cairo dispatch suggested both might be headed for the Egyptian Capital to confer with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was reported to have arrived in Naples to confer with Premier Pietro Badoglio and other Italian leaders regarding the reported demand for his abdication.

Marshal Pétain, Vichy Chief of State, broadcast an appeal Nov. 3 to the French people to give generously to the winter relief fund.

Washington: Soviet Delegation to Visit U. S.

Russia has agreed to send a delegation to Washington to discuss plans for an international currency stabilization fund and a world-wide reconstruction and rehabilitation bank, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced.

The House Ways and Means Committee left unchanged the current 20 per cent withholding levy on wages and salaries, and removed toilet soap from the proposed excise tax list, on a new tax bill.

Increase of 1 cent a quart in retail milk prices and outlawing of Government subsidies were proposed by Senators Eastland (D) of Mississippi and McClellan (D) of Arkansas, on behalf of major milk producers, in spite of President Roosevelt's demand for subsidy authority.

Public debt per person is now $1,203.71, or in total $165,046,629,657, the Treasury disclosed, which is $250.18 more per person than during World War I.

Interior Secretary Ickes, who was told by Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson to give up the idea of an oil price increase and seek other ways of helping small producers financially, said he hasn't found any other ways and "I don't think there are any."

Early unification of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway with one of the Chesapeake & Ohio lines, and ultimate unification of the various railroads in the system, is hoped for, Robert R. Young, chairman of the C. & O. lines, told the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of C. & O.'s application to acquire 60,000 additional shares of W. &. L. E.

The public is asked to confine ornamental Christmas lighting to Christmas trees inside private homes. J. A. Krug, Director of the Office of War Utilities, requested that lighting be omitted from community Christmas trees, decorations, exterior home decorations and all Christmas displays of commercial establishments.

National: War Contract Act Challenged in Court

Constitutionality of the War Contract Renegotiation Act was challenged in district court in Washington by the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland.

All but 1,000 of Pennsylvania's 80,000 anthracite miners remained idle in spite of John L. Lewis' announcement of a satisfactory wage agreement and his back-to-work order. Through the hard coal region were scattered signs of a new revolt against Lewis' leadership.

Company officials at the Buick plant of General Motors Corporation, Flint, Mich., said that the entire day shift of employees in the aluminum foundry failed to report for work this morning.

The United States Steel Corporation announced suspension of two more blast furnaces, making the equivalent of eleven forced out of operation during the coal strike. A company spokesman said settlement of the strike came too late to avoid curtailment of steelmaking operations.

Americas: Argentina Announces 10 Resignations

Argentina's Interior Ministry announced the resignation of seven provincial interventors [federal appointed administrators] and three territorial governors, in a move intended to give the new minister, Gen. Luis Perlinger, freedom of action.

An agreement by which the William Wrigley Company would gather Nicaraguan wild rubber for the U. S. Rubber Development Corporation has been ended by joint agreement, and the U. S. Government agency is to carry on its own collections in the future.

Strikes which paralyzed the Argentina packing plants of Armour and Swift at La Plata for 10 days were reported spreading to other establishments in Buenos Aires and Avellaneda.

Orient: War Also Applesauce to Australians

War is also a lot of applesauce to the Australians. The Australian food program calls for Tasmania to supply United States forces with 3,000 tons of applesauce, 1,000,000 gallons of apple juice, 5,000 tons of apple solid pack, 625 tons of dried apples, and 875 tons of berries.

Negotiations are reported under way in Canberra for the appointment of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI, as Governor General of Australia to succeed Lord Gowrie.

"The Japan-German-Italy Friendship Society" will meet in the Japanese Capital Nov. 15 to "deliberate various problems of military and political importance to strengthen the relations among the Axis nations," a Tokyo broadcast said.

Allied prisoners in Japanese-held territories face serious food and supply shortages this winter, returning Americans on exchange liner Gripsholm report.

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The Weather

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Reappointment Of Timilty Is Held Unlikely

Saltonstall said to have determined to name new man as police commissioner of Boston.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Governor Saltonstall will not reappoint Joseph F. Timilty as Boston Police Commissioner when his term expires on Nov. 25, according to present information.

Sources close to the Governor's office, in reporting this situation, asserted this represents a distinct change in the Chief Executive's attitude within the past few months.

The reported shift in the Governor's position, it is understood, is due to various incidents tending to indicate need for overhauling of police administration.

Of course it is known that the Commissioner has influential friends, within the Republican party as well as the Democratic, who may seek to prevail upon the Governor to reappoint him. But at this date it is understood the Governor's stand is against a new Timilty term.

Successor Prospects

There exists far less certainty regarding a successor to the Commissioner.

Prominent in the list of possibilities, however, is Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, whose work in minimizing the effects of last winter's oil shortage and his preparations to meet the coal shortage situation this year have met great favor with the Governor.

He has a long record of public service, as Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, in which he has directed building of subways, Boston Public Works Commissioner, and Boston Fire Commissioner, as well as WPA head in Boston.

The Colonel is known for his courage and his administrative ability. Those close to him report that he has very definite ideas for improvement of the city's police administration. But whether he will take the post, if it is offered to him, is a presently unanswered question.

His appointment would be considered politically practical in view of his Democratic label and his Irish-American background.

Another Possibility

Not possessed of these Boston political assets is another discussed possibility, Henry L. Shattuck, philanthropist, high-caliber legislator, lawyer and former Treasurer of Harvard University.

A Republican, Mr. Shattuck's abilities are hailed by Democrats and Republicans alike.

While some persons close to the Governor look upon him as the ideal man to undertake rebuilding and modernization of the Police Department, it is felt that the Governor believes Mr. Shattuck would not accept the position. Yet close friends of the latter believe he would undertake the task, if it were presented to him on

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Senate Swings Behind Moscow Pact; American Navy Wins Pacific Battle; Ickes Asks Miners to Dig More Coal

Biggest possible output urged —New terms are expected to win NWLB approval.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Harold L. Ickes, the nation's Coal Administrator, today followed his negotiation of a strike-ending coal-wage contract with an urgent appeal to the nation's miners to produce "more coal, more coal and more coal."

Confident that the National War Labor Board would approve the new wage contract signed with John L. Lewis, Mr. Ickes addressed himself directly to the United Mine Workers Policy Committee, stressing that the national interest made it imperative to get the biggest possible tonnages of coal out of the ground—and fast.

As a back-to-work movement got slowly under way in the nation's coal fields to end the fourth general coal strike of 1943, Mr. Ickes told a press conference that the "tentative" new wage agreement should be "satisfactory" to the NWLB as well as the miners, inasmuch as it followed the Board's formulas word for word.

Bigger Output Foreseen

He predicted the agreement would encourage bigger production, noting that a preamble estimates that 20,000,000 tons of soft and 2,000,000 tons of hard coal a year will be produced in the extra 15 minutes' working time specified in the pact.

As orders to end the coal strike, sped from United Mine Workers headquarters here last night, circulated throupgh the nation's coal-mining communities, some shafts were expected to reopen immediately, but from past experience, it was believed full-scale resumption of operations by all the 530,000 striking miners would not be reached before [illegible] 8.

The miners, who disregarded President Roosevelt's order to return to the pits, were expected to heed Mr. Lewis' instructions, telegraphed nation-wide last night, to return to their jobs "at the earliest possible moment."

37.5-Cents-a-Day Pay Boost

The wage agreement ending the strike, signed last night by Mr. Lewis and Secretary Ickes, gives the soft-coal miners 37.5 cents a day more income than was previously approved by the National War Labor Board. The extra money is provided by the simple expedient of halving the miners' 30-minute lunch period to provide 15 minutes more work a day paid for at time-and-a-half rates.

The central fact, and one which will loom clearest to the average miner, is that the coal strikes have won for him $1.50 of the $2 basic daily wage increase demanded by

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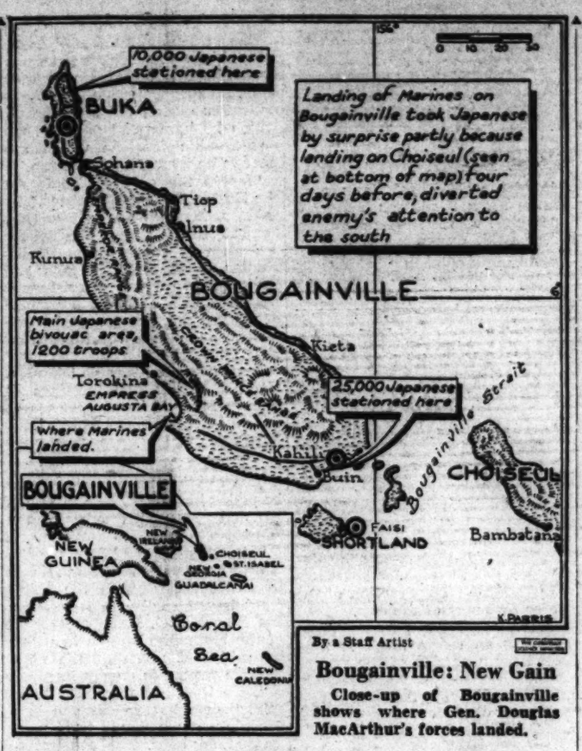

By a Staff Artist

Bougainville: New Gain

Close-up of Bougainville shows where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces landed.

Bougainville Landing: Report From Foxhole

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States naval forces in the South Pacific
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WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINES INVADING BOUGAINVILLE, Nov. 1. Delayed—Racing through the dense smoke of shellfire and bomb bursts, 100 landing barges threw United States Marines onto the beaches of central Bougainville today in the long-awaited invasion of Japan's last and strongest fortress in the Solomons.

"We've bought ourselves a hot potato," said Rear Admiral Theodore Wilkinson, Commander of this South Pacific amphibious force, as he stood on the bridge of one transport looking out at the misty outline of Japan's second largest base in the South Pacific just prior to the attack.

At that moment, we were facing Torokina on the northern end of Empress Augusta Bay midway along Bougainville's southeast coast.

On the beach before us were an estimated 1,200 defenders. About 50 miles southward around Buin were 25,000 Japanese troops and 60 miles northward at Buka were another 10,000.

All around within a radius of 60 miles were at least seven major Japanese airfields, all heavily bombed by Allied planes but still a potential threat to our present position.

It was before dawn just 15 months after American "Leather-necks" landed on the beaches of Guadalcanal to begin the long and difficult task of driving the Japanese from the Solomons.

Powerful Armada

A powerful armada of ocean liner, troop transports, and cargo freighters was moving cautiously behind mine sweepers through uncharted shoals and reefs. Destroyers and gunboats lay on the flanks awaiting the word to open fire. Overhead Allied fighter planes circled slowly, watching for the first sign of approaching enemy aircraft.

I clambered down the landing net into a waiting barge with the first assault troops of one of the highest-rated Marine units in the Pacific area.

As we moved slowly out in front of the transports, the warships behind us suddenly opened up with the initial softening-up barrage. Shells whistled in an endless stream close over our heads into the beach a few hundred yards ahead.

Dive bombers picked up the attack, dropping sticks of bombs which we could see plainly as they sailed above us to burst in clouds of smoke and flame all along the shore. The planes then flew off on a wide circle, returning at treetop level to strafe the beach.

As the barges reached a predetermined line offshore, the barrage suddenly ceased. Picking up speed, we moved in through heavy clouds of smoke which hid the shore. Machine guns on the barges raked the shore. Shore machine guns and mortars returned the fire, throwing up geysers of water all around. One or two of our barges were hit, but the overwhelming weight of this first assault wave pushed through and up onto the beach to disgorge troops and the first wave of equipment.

Thousands of Leather-necks lunged across the narrow sand spit into the jungle, pushing before them the Japanese defenders, who were forced to begin a slow retirement.

Stiff Initial Resistance

It undoubtedly was among the stiffest resistance encountered on any of the Solomons' many beachheads, but it cracked quickly under the weight of vastly superior numbers.

I accompanied the detachment of Marine raiders whose mission was to capture the main Japanese bivouac in the area.

Heavy fire from snipers and retreating defenders cut through the foliage above our heads as we crawled through the marshy jungle which skirts the shore. It was none too safe an operation, for many scattered groups of Japanese were cut off from the main body and

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Russian forces pushing toward Odessa; RAF blasts Reich cities; Allies take Isernia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While in Italy the Allied forces under General Montgomery made a notable advance, to capture the key mountain road junction of Isernia, the closely kept secret of the naval engagement of Nov. 2 in the South Pacific at last has been let out.

United States naval forces once more have administered a decisive defeat to the Japanese, sinking at least one cruiser and two destroyers at no loss to Admiral Halsey's squadron.

The battle, which took place in the Northern Solomons, near Bougainville Island, where General MacArthur's men were engaged in a landing in force, started when 12 Japanese vessels were sighted. After an hour and 10 minutes fighting at long range, the Japanese retreated northward and the occupation of Bougainville is proceeding without interference.

News of the naval victory came on the heels of General MacArthur's announcement of a crushing blow at Japanese shipping and air strength in a new air raid on the Japanese base of Rabaul, New Britain. In this seventh raid on the base in less than a month, 8 cargo ships, 3 destroyers, and 4 coastal craft were sunk, 2 cruisers and 2 tankers were damaged; 85 planes were destroyed—all at the remarkably low cost of 9 bombers and 10 fighters lost.

Altogether, 50,000 tons were sunk at Simpson Harbor, Rabaul, and 44,000 tons damaged.

Although it would be too soon to assume that the Japanese Navy will not return to the attack, there is reason to suppose that the unmistakably superiority of Admiral Halsey's forces evidenced on this occasion may persuade Tokyo that the fight for the Solomons must be conceded as lost, as far as the Navy is concerned.

Meanwhile, amidst a fresh outburst of large-scale Allied bombing in the West, the Russians north of the Crimea have pushed on toward Odessa and the Rumanian frontier—the latter about 125 miles away—arriving within 21 miles of Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper. Presumably General Tolbukhin's forces will be held up at the Dnieper mouth, unless General Konev's forces, now fighting 100 miles to the north, are able to push through to the south and threaten the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Clause of four-power resolution has been embodied in Connally resolution.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The clear assurance that the United States Senate will ratify the substance of the Moscow pact already is greatly strengthening the prospects of a strong postwar peace organization.

It is adding new influence and prestige to American diplomacy in every part of the world.

The assurance that such ratification is now a certainty stems from the latest action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which, with only two recorded dissents, embodied verbatim clause four of the main four-power declaration into the pending Connally resolution.

This action is indorsed by the resolution's supporters, who were previously opposing any change.

This action also is indorsed by the resolution's critics, who wanted a stronger, more meaningful declaration. They believe they have got it.

Final Phase of Debate

This afternoon the Senate began the final phase of the debate on postwar policy, but was unable to agree at once how soon it would begin voting.

Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota blocked a unanimous-consent request by Chairman Connally to take the vote at 4:30 p. m., and it looked as though there were at least 8 or 10 speeches ahead.

Senator Gerald D. Nye (R) of North Dakota led off by announcing that he was inclined to support the pending resolution because he hoped for peace terms which Americans could accept as the basis of co-operation with other nations to prevent future war.

However, the Senate lauded American rejection of the Versailles Treaty and said he would recommend the same action again at the end of this war unless a "just and honorable" peace is written.

Isolationist View

But he suggested that unless the American people feel that the new peace terms are just and honorable and contributory to lasting peace "it might easily be true that finally our country shall be more definitely and overwhelmingly isolationist in its determination to avoid involvement in more foreign wars than has ever been true in the past."

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas Praised Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for his contribution in formulating the joint four-power declaration at the Moscow conference.

"Secretary Hull emerges with new laurels," Mr. Johnson told the House, and the declaration marks a milestone in the war and in our history. "It is one of the big achievements of this century," he added.

World League Approved

The expanded resolution indorses not only the principle of world collaboration to enforce the peace but it also specifically approves, in the exact words of the Moscow agreement, the undertak-

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Hoover Urges Feeding Europe Now as Need of Blockade Ebbs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Former President Herbert Hoover today asked Congress to express its approval of immediate feeding of women and children in Belgium, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and France.

Admitting that "much could be said" for British military opposition to feeding in early stages of the war, the relief-giver of World War I told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that "the blockade is now a secondary question in the defeat of Germany."

He also argued that this winter, perhaps the last of the war, "will be the most difficult time for these people to get over."

Asked if he was predicting the end of the war soon, the former President hastened to add that the United Nations ought to be prepared to carry on the European phase "all through 1944 despite any miracles that may happen."

Uninformed on Late Status

Neither the Senators nor Mr. Hoover had any late word as to whether the State Department and the British Government still oppose feeding experiments in occupied nations. Mr. Hoover said he knew the State Department opposed it up to the end of 1941.

He estimated that 40,000,000 Americans have expressed themselves in favor of feeding women and children in occupied areas and advised the Senate to make a declaration in favor of feeding, even if military men advise against it. He pointed out that in World War I, the military chiefs in the United States opposed feeding, but were finally overridden by civilian heads of government and by British and American military on the scene abroad.

The feeding experiment proposed by Mr. Hoover and by other American friends would involve agreement between the United Nations and the Axis, use of Swedish and Swiss ships, and meats and fats from South America. The Axis would have to agree not to take food out of the occupied nations in which feeding operations were being carried on.

Attracts Large Hearing

The Senate resolution, endorsing the Hoover feeding plan, was introduced last February by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa,

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Saga of South Pacific War: Heavy-Seas Rescue by Plane

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 4—The rescue of four American airmen—one of whom was Second Lieut. Edgar Green, of Brookline, Mass. — whose Liberator bomber had crashed in a rough sea near Japanese-held Timor, north of Australia, presents another thrilling episode in the war of the South Pacific. The descent of the rescue plane in the heavy sea and the take-off again with the four survivors was a feat with few equals even in the remarkable annals of American air pilots.

A flight of Liberators had finished an attack on Pomelaa in the Celebes and the planes were turning for home, when they were jumped upon by 8 to 10 Japanese Navy Zeros. A running fight ensued, lasting over half an hour

One Liberator was shot down into the sea and this one had one engine completely put out and another only working intermittently.

Hit Trees on Ridge

Flying on two half engines, a mountain range had to be crossed before the course for home could be set. The pilot dived to gain speed, then put his plane at mountain range. It didn't gain sufficient height and it hit the trees on the top of the ridge, cutting a swath through them.

However, the plane continued to fly, though it was losing height rapidly. To lighten its weight the crew tossed out all their guns, ammunition and everything else they could find loose. Thus stripped, the men flew on for another 500 miles, never knowing whether they would fall into the sea at any moment. As they passed over the tip of Timor Island, they were attacked by two twin-engined Japanese fighters.

As soon as the enemy discovered they had no guns to fight with, they attacked from every angle. Bullets and cannon shells ripped into the Liberator. The pilot was wounded in three places. A shell burst between the legs of the co-pilot. The control column was shot away and the wings were badly holed.

Japanese Strafe Survivors

Despite his wounds, the pilot managed to level out just before hitting the water and just before he passed on. There were three other fatalities in the plane when it touched water. The six remaining members of the crew clam-

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An American Child Looks at the War

By Coralie Brines

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP)—When the war started toward Manila, I didn't know what to think.

I was 12 then, and guess I wasn't supposed to think much. That first night Daddy was working and I was home alone with Mother. I couldn't go to sleep at first wondering if all that I had read about the war in Europe would really happen to us.

I must have gone to sleep because all at once I was thrown out of bed and heard a big noise very close.

When I saw Daddy later he said it was a bomb that exploded on the airfield near our house.

I went downstairs into the garden with Mother and sat on a mattress beside a stone wall. There were all sorts of noises and bright lights like skyrockets. Planes flew over our house, then turned toward the airfield and bombed some more.

We stayed in our garden for a long time and I felt funny in the stomach but didn't want to say anything. Daddy came by several times. I knew he was busy writing stories about the war, so I smiled at him as much as I could. Finally we got to bed again in the early morning.

Back From Manila

War and life in a Japanese internment camp is described from a youngster's viewpoint in the following dispatch written by 13-year-old Coralie Brines, daughter of Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines.

Repatriates tell conditions in Far East; Page 8.

Like a Picnic at First

Well, after that I didn't see much of the war. We moved to another house out of the city where there were several other people. Here there were other children to play with, but we had to come inside and sit against a tile wall whenever the air raids were on. But the war didn't spoil our Christmas although they said there were five raids.

It wasn't long after that that we were told we would be taken by the Japanese. Then they said we could have lights on again at night, which was much better.

A few days later they said we were going to Santo Tomas Uni-

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Reappointment Of Timilty Is Held Unlikely

Continued from Page 1

the basis of necessary public service.

State House corridors have also buzzed with the report that the Governor is considering appointment of Francis X. Hurley, Democratic State Treasurer, as Police Commissioner and naming former State Senator Laurence Curtis to succeed Mr. Hurley as Treasurer.

Mr. Curtis was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer defeated by Mr. Hurley last November. In addition Mr. Curtis is understood to have been a candidate for the Police Commissioner post.

Doubt the Report

Gubernatorial pipeline tappers, however, are inclined to doubt the Hurley-Curtis report, one reason being that the Democratic State Treasurer is known to be interested in a gubernatorial campaign next November, if Governor Saltonstall is not a candidate for re-election.

In discussing possible successors to Commissioner Timilty, observers point out that the list of persons who would be considered by the Governor is narrowed considerably by the fact that the Commissioner must be a Boston resident.

Likewise, many Boston Democrats who might be considered by the Governor for the post are in the armed services. They are men of the type of Frederick R. Sullivan, Sheriff of Suffolk County, who was originally appointed Sheriff when John F. Dowd disappeared in the face of serious charges connected with his service in the office.

Whoever the Governor appoints to the post will be a marked man, with numerous tasks to perform. And his performances will be scrutinized closely both from political and public service angles.

Vermont Wage Hearing

Testimony on wage rates for the metal trades in Vermont and the Claremont, N. H., area will be given at a public hearing at Springfield, Vt., tomorrow afternoon. The session is one of several being held over New England by the Regional War Labor Board.

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Ship for Britain Launched

Official United States Navy

Destroyer Escort Craft Built at Boston Navy Yard

The Lawford, named for a captain of the old Royal Navy, and built for the British Navy at the Boston Navy Yard, was launched today. Mrs. Elizabeth Barleon of Cambridge, who is shown standing between Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the Yard, left, and her husband, Capt. John S. Barleon, Chief of Staff of the First Naval District, was sponsor of the vessel. Mrs. Barleon is active in Red Cross, Navy Relief, and other war service organizations.

Connecticut Republicans Hail Gains in Municipal Elections

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4—Connecticut politicians studied election returns this week for straws in the wind of 1944 campaigns, and only the Republicans had any evident reason for optimism. The victory of Republican William H. Mortensen in Hartford's mayoralty campaign ended a decade of Democratic rule in the City Hall of the State's capital.

New Haven Republicans cut the plurality of Mayor John W. Murphy of New Haven to the lowest point in his long record of seven straight election victories. Bridgeport re-elected Jasper McLevy, Socialist, and Waterbury re-elected John S. Monagan, also by a reduced plurality.

Mr. Mortensen, manager of Bushnell Memorial concert hall, had conducted a campaign purely on local issues, however, and the voting seemed to indicate that voters thought in local rather than State or national terms when they went to the polls on Tuesday.

Attempts to tie the municipal campaigns to the national war effort or even to the fate of the United Nations made little impression on the public.

Postwar Planning

Hartford is doing some courageous, if not spectacular, postwar planning. A commission representing the city and 11 communities that surround it has prepared a report for the Hartford Chamber of Commerce visualizing the city as the center of a greatly expanded postwar industrial and business development.

A policy of mutual co-operation among the communities in the Hartford area is the basis for the planning. New highways would be constructed, meadow land along the Connecticut River that has been reclaimed by construction of the Hartford dikes would be developed, and the plan contemplates a large scale reconstruction of the waterfront area of the city.

A three-storied parking plaza covering an entire block is proposed for a portion of the waterfront, with subways and escalators carrying visitors to the Main Street shopping district.

War History

The war history of Connecticut is being compiled while the war is on. Dr. Thomas D. Murphy, recently added to the staff of the Connecticut State Library, has issued a call for preservation of all available records of the war period while the memory of today's events is still fresh. He has asked particularly that the letters of service men and women be kept and their recollections of the war set down.

Absenteeism

Many important war plants in the State are without adequate records on absenteeism, says State Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald. They have no clear idea of the causes of absenteeism among their workers, he declares, and in some instances do not know how much of it there has been.

Mr. Fitzgerald is inaugurating a campaign to obtain absenteeism information throughout the State.

Speed Limit

A speed limit of 35 miles an hour on all highways in the State, with the exception of the Merritt Parkway, has been established by the State Traffic Commission. The ruling will remain in effect until further notice.

Risks in Granting Consumer Subsidies Viewed Outweighing Declared Benefits

Pointing out three great risks in granting consumer subsidies—none of which could possibly bring the benefits claimed for them by President Roosevelt in his Monday message—Col. Leavitt C. Parsons, Boston trade paper publisher and marketing specialist, addressed more than 400 representatives of the Master Photo Finishers of America at their four-day War Conference at the Hotel Statler, in Cleveland, Ohio.

"The first risk," he said, "lies in the danger of more pressure groups demanding still greater subsidies once they become an accepted policy.

"The second risk lies in a new boost along the road to inflation. If inflation really reflects an excess of buying power compared to the supply of available goods, then any act which seeks to cut the cost of living without at the same time cutting wages or making more consumer goods available simply increases the supply of spendable cash and so increases the so-called inflationary gap against which Secretary Henry Morgenthau has already warned.

"Since most of our present low-income groups are not reached by drastic taxation, much of this excess spending power may find expression in bidding up black-market merchandise.

"The third risk," said Colonel Parsons, "involves a moral issue to which voters should not be blinded by the prospect of receiving personal price benefits. Any handout of Federal Treasury money must be made up some time my some one through more taxes.

"Those who preach great consumer subsidies are, I think, guilty of a disservice against our expeditionary forces who are not home to vote in their own defense. Billions of dollars will be added to the tax bills that will burden both labor and industry after the war. In considering consumer subsidies, we cannot avoid facing an embarrassing question. Shall we make our returning fighters pay for the profiteers' "gravy" at home?" he asked. "The President's message does not answer this question."

Andover Academy Starts Radiocasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 4—In an effort to bring its cultural facilities to a wider community, Phillips Academy, Andover, has instituted a series of weekly radiocasts through the courtesy of Station WLAW.

These radiocasts represent a wartime substitute for the adult education courses formerly given by the Phillips Academy faculty. The first program of the new series originating from the Cochran Chapel is scheduled tomorrow at 8 p. m., and will feature an introductory talk by Headmaster Claude M. Fuess and organ music by Dr. Carl Pfatteicher, Head of the Department of Music.

On later programs it is planned to include round-table discussions by Andover students, short talks on modern education by members of the faculty, and portions of lectures by visiting speakers.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Prof. André Morize will begin his course at Harvard Hall, Harvard University. Subject: "La France et la Guerre," at 5 p. m.

Ulysses S. Milburn will give an illustrated lecture with colored slides on "Scotland: Land of Blue Bells and Heather" in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Friday

Miss Eunice Avery will lecture on "Japan's Hopes" in the Copley-Plaza Ballroom at 10:45 a. m.

"Principles of Design" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in Weymouth High School, 99 Middle Street, East Weymouth, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Plea for Jews Brings Votes To Communist

Otis A. Hood, Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, who polled more votes in Boston Tuesday than he had ever received in a state-wide election, today attributed his showing to the vigorous campaign he conducted against anti-Semitism.

The Communist candidate for the Boston School Committee received 11,976 votes, which was 7,335 more than he received in the entire State last year when he ran for Governor.

Mr. Hood, perennial candidate for the highest State office, received 6,026 votes for Governor in 1936; 3,488 votes in 1938; and 5,547 in 1940.

Yankee from 'Way Back'

The Communist leader, who terms himself a "Yankee from way back whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower," made five radio addresses during the campaign in which he hammered away at the anti-Semitic tensions which appear to be increasing in Boston.

"I was the only candidate for the Boston School Committee," he said today, "who campaigned against anti-Semitism. I asked for a system of education in Boston similar to those in Chicago and Springfield in which an attempt is made to give children a picture of various national groups in such a way as to create a lasting favorable impression."

In addition to his radio talks Mr. Hood spoke at two meetings in Morton Plaza in Dorchester where the anti-Semitic disturbances have been most violent.

Trouble Area Backed Him

The election returns show that he polled his largest vote in Wards 12 and 14 which are in the "troubled" area.

The defeated candidate for the School Committee said that he was in entire accord with the statement issued earlier this week by the Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church in which he said that much of the anti-Semitic feeling is enemy inspired.

"At a time like this," Mr. Hood said, "when he are engaged in a terrible war we should have more unity than ever. The attempt to spread disunity obviously is made by our enemies."

He said that in his opinion there should be vigorous police action to seek out and imprison the persons responsible and a program of education in the schools to counteract the poison that has been disseminated.

Co-operation Urged With Mail Service In Greater Boston

Calling on the public and on business to co-operate in all possible ways with postal workers of Greater Boston so that the anticipated large volume of Christmas mail may be delivered on time, George L. Doggett, Chairman of the Committee on Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, recently made the following recommendations:

To the Public

Mail Christmas Parcels to civilians and the men in the armed services in the United States between November 22 and December 6, according to the Postal Zone of delivery.

Mail Christmas Letters and Greeting Cards to civilians and the men in the armed services in the United States between NOVEMBER 29 and DECEMBER 13, according to the Postal Zone of delivery.

Put Full, Complete Address and Delivery Zone Numeral on each piece of outgoing mail—also sender's name, address and delivery zone numeral.

Wrap Parcels More Securely than heretofore. Use strong paper and heavy twine.

To Business

Post Outgoing Mail at Frequent Intervals During the Day—rather than once at the close of the day.

Use Long Envelopes (No. 9 or No. 10 commercial) For Business Correspondence. The Post Office will give them preferential handling.

Deposit Large Mailings in Your Nearest Post Office, not in letter boxes or mail chutes.

Do Not mail calendars, permit and third-class circular mail matter during the period December 6-24 inclusive. (Except advertising of Christmas sales.)

Inform Post Office whenever circulars have a time value.

Jewish Appeal Successful

"Over the top" was the cheering word given to the workers of the 1943 Combined Jewish Appeal at the Victory Dinner held last night at the Parker House. Israel Friedlander, General Chairman of the drive, announced that 105 per cent of the quota had been raised. Louis H. Salvage, a Vice-Chairman of this year's campaign, accepted Chairmanship of the 1944 drive.

New Busway Opens at Kenmore Square

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Constructs Platform and Shelter Over Boylston Street Subway

Boston Elevated Railway patrons at Kenmore Square today used the newly constructed busway, platform, and shelter for the first time. These improvements were constructed by the Transit Department of the City of Boston, and consist of a 25-foot busway through the triangular grass plot, a concrete platform, and a wood and glass inclosed shelter. Two stairways lead from the platform to a passageway connecting with the lobby. Because of the war, the shelter has been constructed of wood, and will be more permanently constructed after the war.

City Election Losers Moving For Recounts

Several defeated candidates in Tuesday's election, including Joseph Lee who lost the School Committee race by 256 votes, were busy today preparing recount petitions which to be valid, have to be filed with the Board of Election Commissioners by 5 p. m. tomorrow.

Mr. Lee, a former Committeeman and an active campaigner in the past, finished fourth in a field of seven in a contest that saw the three incumbents, Clement A. Norton, Joseph C. White, and Daniel J. McDevitt, returned to office in that order on the ticket.

Official tabulation of the vote made by the Commissioners yesterday disclosed that 100,644 ballots were cast Tuesday, just a fraction over 30 per cent of Boston's registration and one of the smallest proportions of the local electorate to vote in an election that City Hall observers could recall in recent years.

The four leading School Committee candidates received the following number of votes: Mr. Norton, 52,931; Mr. White, 48,370; Mr. McDevitt, the current chairman, 44,878, and Mr. Lee, 44,622.

A city-wide recount, such as that proposed by Mr. Lee, requires the filing of petitions bearing 50 signatures for each of the 22 wards. Recount petitions also were secured by a representative of Mr. McDevitt, the incumbent, whose surprisingly narrow margin of victory is being challenged.

Council candidates seeking similar petitions through their attorneys or campaign workers include A. Frank Foster, the incumbent in Ward 5, Back Bay, who lost his seat to James C. Bayley, Jr., Republican, by 469 votes. Mr. Foster is abroad in the armed forces.

Walter D. Bryan of West Roxbury, who finished second in a four-man race in Ward 20 by only 609 votes to Thomas G. Shannon, erstwhile manager of the Roslindale Rationing Board, also took out recount petitions, while associates of Councilor John C. Wickes of Ward 17, Dorchester, were expected to secure them today. Mr. Wickes lost by a scant plurality of 160 votes to William J. Keenan.

A check at the Election Commissioner's office yesterday disclosed that 219 absentee ballots were received in time to be counted in the election. A total of 463 were mailed, including 417 to servicemen here and abroad.

Hotel Man Honored

A citation signed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, from the United States Treasury Department, was presented this morning to C. D. Steele, General Manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, "for distinguished services rendered in behalf of the war savings program." The presentation was made by Mrs. Robert W. Lovett.

Top Prices on Turkey Revised To Forestall 'Black Markets'

Food Problems in New England

Acting swiftly to forestall plans said to be already under way to route many Thanksgiving turkeys to consumers via "black markets," the State Office of Price Administration today announced a revision of Massachusetts turkey prices.

New top prices for young dressed turkeys were announced as: Type 1, 2, and 3 stores—49 cents a pound for heavy birds, and 53 cents for those under 16 pounds; larger stores—48 cents and 52 cents.

Farmers, the statement added, may charge in a range from 49.1 cents to 53.2 cents.

Co-operation of the public was urged in reporting attempts at overcharges, and the OPA stated that its enforcement division would concentrate its entire efforts toward preventing "black market" operations.

Spuds Snowed Under

Four inches of wet, sticky snow blanketed Aroostook County, Maine, yesterday, covering nearly 6,000,000 bushels of best grade, high-land potatoes, still waiting to be harvested.

"Only a week of extremely good weather can save that part of the crop," C. G. Stone, Executive Secretary of the Maine Growers and Shippers, Inc., said last night.

Many growers are resigned to take a loss, and weather alone can determine just how big the loss will be. Car shortage and lack of labor will seriously hamper any extensive attempt to recoup the losses, provided a break comes in the weather.

Orange Ceilings

Arrival of Florida oranges on the Boston market were accompanied today by new ceiling prices, announced by the State OPA as follows:

	Small Stores	Super Markets
Florida Oranges		
96 to a box (large)	96c doz.	94c doz.
200 to a box (med.)	46c doz.	45c doz.
324 to a box (small)	28c doz.	28c doz.

Sugar Stamp Mixup

The State OPA office today cautioned retailers and consumers that Black Stamp No. 29 from War Book No. 4—marked "Sugar"—is now good for five pounds. The Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association had reported that many persons had offered No. 29 stamp from Book 3 and Spare No. 29 from Book 4, instead of the correct stamps.

Survey to Give Public Chance To Air Consumer Grievances

Is there anything you really lack such as automobile tires, kitchen equipment or anything else? Is there any work you haven't been able to get done for you, like laundry service or various types of repairs?

Next week you may have the chance to tell the Government all about it, and then maybe Uncle Sam will see that something is done.

Survey of consumers to learn about the shortages and the curtailments of service and the hardships they may be causing will begin next week in the Boston area.

Inquirers of the Special Survey Division of the Bureau of the Census will start ringing door bells. They will ask whether the lacks they are running down are actually harmful to health and morale. Similarly in other communities over the nation the Census staff will be visiting city and rural households.

When the answers from the 7,000 homes scheduled for sampling in the national investigation are all in, they will be turned over to the Office of Civilian Requirements. This is a new division of the War Production Board. The WPB will then set the wheels turning to make up, so far as possible, the shortages vital to morale and health.

A regional branch of the Office of Civilian Requirements has just been set up at 17 Court Street, Boston., where the War Production Board has its New England headquarters. Edward V. Hickey, long a New England leader in war production, is in charge.

The Special Survey Division of the Census was moved here recently, and has its office in the Federal Building.

All types of workers are to be sought out by the census people so as to make their findings widely representative.

Among the things whose lack or availability they will search into will be alarm clocks, zippers, hairpins, razor blades, bicycles, thread, needles, pins, equipment for laundry and household cleaning, electrical appliances, beds, springs and mattresses, linens, radios and tubes, children's cribs and carriages.

In the line of services, they will delve into dry cleaning, tire recapping, and repairs for shoes, plumbing, household machines, etc.

Wages Are Raised In Grocery Chains

Nearly 6,000 employees of four grocery store chains in eastern Massachusetts receive pay raises of from $2 to $5 a week retroactive to February and March of this year by order of the New England War Labor Board announced here today.

Chief of the chains is First National Stores, Inc., with more than 600 stores concerned, located in some 120 communities and employing nearly 4,000 full- and part-time unionized workers.

The other chains are Economy Grocery Stores Corporation with stores participating in the settlement in 75 Massachusetts communities, two in Vermont and one in New Hampshire, Supreme Markets with five stores in Great Boston, and United Markets with four stores in and around Boston.

'Yankee Ingenuity' Pops Up Again

Farmer Builds His Own Logging Railroad

Elbert M. Smith, East Lempster, N. H., farmer, is shown at crank of winch he built himself hauling logs out of his own 40-acre woods tract over a logging road—actually built of squared timber—which he also fashioned with his own hands. Result—100 per cent labor by Mr. Smith, 100 per cent profit!

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Clear and continued cool tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature; gentle winds tonight, gentle to moderate winds Friday.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy with scattered light showers. Friday mostly cloudy with scattered light showers; continued cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with scattered light showers; Friday mostly cloudy with scattered light showers in mountains; continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Clear, continued cool tonight. Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:50 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet. Friday, 5:33 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

N.E. Resorts Urged to Plan For New Era

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England as a resort area in the postwar world will have to compete with such far-flung vacation lands as Australia, Africa, Russia, South America, and China, hotel men attending the annual meeting of the New England Hotel Association were told today.

Meeting at the Hotel Statler, the resort and hotel operators heard leaders in this industry urge planning now for a postwar era which will witness the greatest travel movement in history.

Lending an international flavor to the convention, Leo Dolan, chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau in Ottawa, announced a meeting to be held in Quebec during the latter part of November in which the postwar plans for Canada's tourist industry will be discussed. Mr. Dolan said that this war has proved that recreation is an essential in a democracy.

Great Influx

He saw the greatest influx of Canadians to the United States that has ever been witnessed after the war ends. "My people have been penned up in Canada for four years," he said, "and the minute war is over these travel-conscious folks will cross the border into your country in an endless stream."

Harold Severance, chairman of the resort committee, pointed to new and fast modes of transportation which will be available to the travelling public after the war.

"New England will have to compete with 'around the world' air cruises for $500, with stopovers; with fast, luxurious cruises to the seven seas; and with swift trains which will span the continent in half of the time now required.

"The hotel owners must now plan and launch a program which will bring people into this area. We must advertise and bring before the world not only our scenic attractions but our historical background. If we don't launch this program now, Mr. Severance asserted, "we are going to find ourselves without visitors and without a share of the travel spoils."

Best Season

In reviewing last season, the hotel owners were unanimous in their reports that it was the best in the history of New England. Only 25 per cent of the hotels and inns didn't open for the season, it was reported, and these are now making plans to be ready for business at the start of next season. Despite rationing, the hotels were able to provide their patrons with better meals than some of their guests were able to get at home.

The most difficult problem, however, which faces these men next season, is labor. It is admitted that this situation is critical and may force some of them to close their doors for the duration.

In referring to the Quebec tourist conference Mr. Dolan said it was the first of its kind in Canada's long years of tourism. It has been called by Major General L. R. LaFleche, Minister of National War Service. Not only will the three-day meeting scheduled for Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1, be host to those closely affiliated with the travel industry, but also those allied with it, such as oil companies, tire concerns, and manufacturers of recreational equipment. From this meeting Mr. Dolan expects Canada's postwar policy in the world of vacation and recreation will be outlined.

James T. Brown, Rutland, Vt., hotel operator was re-elected President of the Association, while Harry S. Morehouse of the Parker House, Boston, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Frank Dodge of the Mountain View, Whitefield, N. H., was chosen Vice-President to succeed Lee Whitney of Poland Springs, Maine, now in the armed service.

British Sailors Not Turned Over

Judge Daniel J. Gillen of the Boston Municipal Court today declined to grant the request of the local British Admiralty Office to turn over to the British naval authorities here two British Royal Navy sailors who were arrested yesterday.

Lieut. Ewan Hutchinson of the Resident British Officers Barracks requested that the two defendants be turned over. Stating that it was the practice in England for the civil authorities to turn over uniformed Americans to the respective authorities of the United States, he said he had a letter written by Edward F. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, to Governor Saltonstall stating that the State, Justice, War, and Navy Departments thought such turnover was proper and that the matter was before Congress.

Judge Gillen said that in the absence of any law or regulations, he would not grant the requests so he declined jurisdiction in the two cases and held the sailors for the Suffolk County Grand Jury. One was charged with assault on Police Officer Henry Doherty last night. The other was charged with attempting to rescue his comrade.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Milk Producers Ask Rise And Want No Subsidies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Major milk producer representatives laid before Congress today a legislative program calling for an immediate increase of slightly more than one cent a quart in retail milk prices and an end to Government subsidies.

Directly counter to President Roosevelt's appeal this week for continuance of the war food subsidy program the proposed bill would require the Office of Price Administration to boost ceiling prices of all dairy products the equivalent of 50 cents a hundred pounds of whole milk.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Association estimated these emergency price increases would cost consumers $149,000,000 for the initial four months' period to which they would apply. After 120 days, the OPA and the War Food Administration would be directed to adjust milk and dairy product prices on a regional or market basis to reflect increases in production costs.

Senators James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi, and John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas, offered the bill before the Senate Agriculture Committee at a hearing to which spokesmen for leading producer co-operatives were invited. Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the Co-operatives' National Association, said the measure had the backing of producer organizations representing 300,000 dairymen.

In addition to forcing milk price raises which OPA has refused to sanction in view of the President's hold-the-line order, the legislation would terminate the Government's existing milk, butter and cheese subsidies not later than Dec. 31. Price increases would be designed to absorb the subsidies.

LABOR AND MATERIAL SHORTAGES MAY LIMIT QUANTITY BUT NEVER THE Quality OF Maillard's Confections NEW YORK AT ALL THE BETTER SHOPS

Master Photo Finishers Elect Lovett President

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4 (AP)—M. V. Lovett of Oakland, Calif., was elected president of the Master Photo Finishers of America at the organization's convention yesterday.

Other officers selected were David Monosson, Roxbury, Mass., Vice-President; Fred B. Fountain, Middletown, Conn., Treasurer, and Harold Derby, Minneapolis, and William M. Harrison, Miami, Fla., trustees.

New Dean

Dr. Harry James Carman

Moore Collegiate Professor of History, who has been appointed Dean of Columbia College to succeed Herbert E. Hawkes.

Dr. Carman Is New Dean At Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The appointment of Dr. Harry James Carman, Moore Collegiate Professor of History, as Dean of Columbia College to succeed Herbert E. Hawkes was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Nov. 3.

Professor Carman was born in Greenfield, N. Y., and graduated from Syracuse University in 1909 with the degree of Ph.B. He has been a member of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York and is now president of the Adult Education Council of New York. Active in associations and learned societies concerned with history and political science, he has also been president of the Agricultural History Society and the History Teachers Association of Middle States and Maryland.

Schenck Says He Paid Bioff Under Duress

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Nicholas Schenck, President of Loew's, Inc., asserted yesterday that he paid off Willie Bioff and George E. Browne, racketeer labor leaders, because he feared "a loss of life" and destruction of his business.

On one occasion during union negotiations, a bomb was found in a Loew's theater, he testified yesterday at a Federal Court trial of eight men charged with conspiracy to extort more than $1,000,000 from the motion picture industry. The theater was not identified.

Declaring also that Bioff once had threatened Louis B. Mayer, Metro-Goldwyn-Waler production head, Mr. Schenck added that there was "no more trouble" after Bioff and Browne were indicted on extortion charges and imprisoned.

The movie executive said Bioff had demanded that producers pay $2,000,000 or be faced with a nation-wide strike of theater employees and that he was convinced that Bioff and Browne, then President of the International Alliance of Theater and Stage Employees, could destroy the industry.

Mr. Schenck said Bioff threatened Mr. Mayer in the belief that Mr. Mayer had instigated an investigation by a California legislative committee in 1937 concerning labor conditions in West Coast film studios.

Bioff was quoted by Mr. Schenck as saying to Mr. Mayer:

"There is no room for both of us in this world and I will be the one who is here."

Mayor Loses Audience But Got Back Into Office

PRICE, Utah, Nov. 4 (AP)—In the middle of Mayor J. Bracken Lee's political speech, the local radio station broadcast a report that an airplane was circling the area seeking to land.

Most of the Mayor's audience drove four miles to the County airport to illuminate the unlighted field with their automobile lights.

But the plane disappeared as completely as the Mayor's audience.

The Mayor was re-elected anyway.

AMG Does Better in Italy Than in North Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The machinery of Allied Military Government is running more smoothly in Italy than it did in North Africa, but some of its main bearings still need oil.

The problems of AMG fall into two broad categories—one involving top policy and international politics, the other local administration with its overlapping military and civilian requirements.

Inquiries today in official quarters directly concerned with AMG produced the word that the entire situation is receiving continual and close scrutiny; that present methods and form are not accepted as either final or satisfactory.

There is full awareness that even greater difficulties await military governments in France, the Low Countries and Germany, for instance, and the Italian developments accordingly get minute study for future blueprints.

The Italian situation is still far from clarified, no less in the minds of AMG officials than in those of AMG's critics at home. The decisions are not being made purely on the basis of military expediency, however, for the military command has the advice of civilian governmental departments.

At the lower levels, such as city administration, the AMG officer has little to do with statecraft—his problems are sewer systems, water supply, hospitals, transportation and communications facilities, police forces. More frequently than not, he has to scour the hills around to bring back the frightened population—if only to get a labor supply.

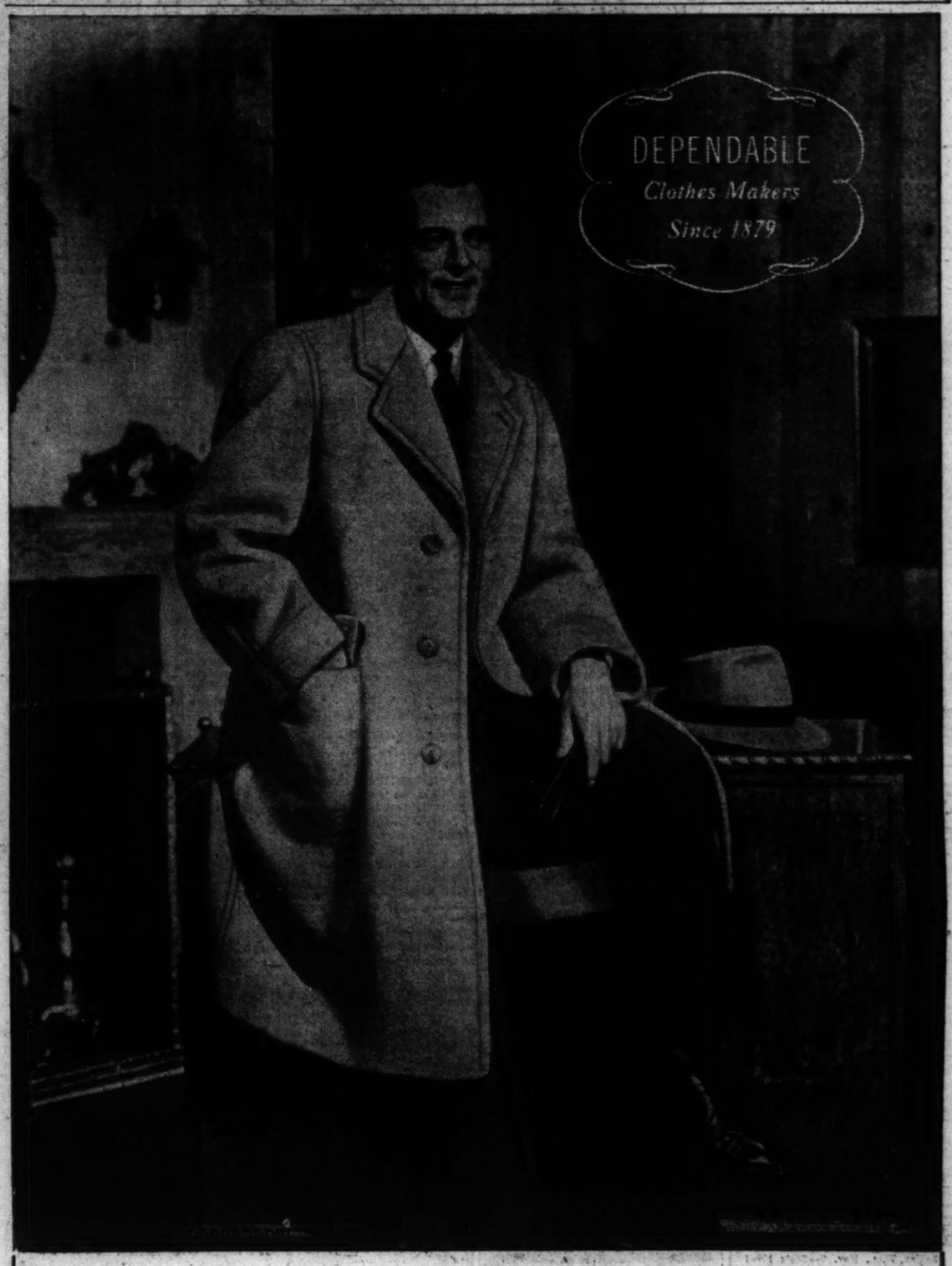
At the policy level, the problem is more delicate. Military necessity dictated acceptance of the Badoglio Government as a co-belligerent, and its later use by the Allies as a rallying point for the Italian people to counter the Nazi-puppet Fascist republic with Mussolini at its head.

This step had the approval of the British, American and Russian Governments before it was taken, but the Allied Governments are still intent on preserving the right of the Italian people to exercise their free choice of their own government when a proper time arrives.

Meantime, an effort has been made to get rid of Fascist officials, even in the smallest local administrations. Success has not been complete, but the effort has been made, and failure in most cases has been due to a lack of qualified persons untainted with Fascist sympathy.

Bombs on Danish Ferry Kill Three and Injure 22

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three persons were killed yesterday and at least 22 injured by the explosion of two time bombs on a large train ferry traversing the Storebaelt between the Danish Islands of Fyn and Sjaelland, the Swedish Radio said in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.



G. O. P. Heads See '44 Victory As Result of Off-Year Sweep

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Republican Party's sweep in the off-year elections in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and its lead in the close race for Governor in normally Democratic Kentucky encouraged most G. O. P. leaders to predict victory for their Party in the 1944 national elections.

The only Administration comment came from Frank C. Walker, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

He said he saw no "national political trend" in the result. His statement follows:

"The Opposition Party and the critics of the Administration seem to derive some satisfaction from the state and local election returns. It is quite the natural formula in politics to seize an opportunity to paint the most brilliant possible picture on the slightest provocation.

"The campaign in New York, New Jersey and Kentucky centered primarily around State issues, just as the mayoralty campaigns did in Cleveland, where the Democrats won, and in Philadelphia, where the Republicans elected their candidate.

"The Administration did not take active part in a single contest, nor was the issue of national party politics clearly drawn anywhere. Naturally I would have been gratified if Democrats had won everywhere, but I read no national political trend whatsoever in Tuesday's results."

James A. Farley, New York Democratic State Chairman, who broke with President Roosevelt over the third-term issue and is quietly opposing a fourth term, was the first Democrat to comment. He said the American people are "still dissatisfied for any one of a number of reasons." He expressed hope that the results would "have a sobering effect on those who guide the destinies of the nation."

In Philadelphia, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was asked to comment on Philadelphia's mayoralty election, in which Republicans extended their 62-year control of municipal affairs.

"If I had any comment to make," she said, "I would say that evidently the people of Philadelphia want tradition."

Kentucky Lead Held

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4 (AP)—Maintaining his advantage throughout the night, Simeon S. Willis, Republican, continued today to lead his Deomcratic opponent, J. Lyter Donaldson, by 5,398 votes in their contest for Governor of Kentucky.

Unofficial reports from all but 290 of the State's precincts gave Willis 257,993 votes to 252,595 for Donaldson.

Although Donaldson was trailing Willis, the remainder of the Democratic nominees for statewide offices held a slight lead over their Republican opponents on the basis of returns from nearly as many precincts as reported in the Governor's race. Democratic leaders did not concede the election.

Fly Says Big Chains Prosper Under FCC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission told Senate investigators today that the nation's two major radio networks have prospered so well under FCC regulations that even an office boy can run them.

Mr. Fly attacked before the Interstate Commerce Committee what he said was an attempt by the National Broadcasting Company, and the Columbia Broacasting System to return to their "old monopoly" in the radio industry through legislation limiting the Commission's authority to regulate them.

He was the first witness in the long-delayed inquiry on the Wheeler-White bill to define the Commission's powers by law and effect a reorganization of FCC procedure.

Musical Celebrities To Aid Pension Fund

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Philadelphia Orchestra Association announced yesterday that Jascha Heifetz, Nelson Eddy, Fritz Kreisler, Lily Pons, Benny Goodman and more than 30 other musical celebrities have volunteered to appear without fee at a special series of concerts in support of the orchestra's newly formed pension Foundation.

The association said tickets to the concerts would not be available to the public but would be given to members of the Foundation who are contributing sums of $5 to $1,000 each.

The orchestra Association is pledged to contribute $11,000 annually, and each member of the orchestra $100 annually toward an annuity trust to provide retirement incomes for elderly orchestra members.

HOW WOULD YOU ACHIEVE PERMANENT PEACE?

Listen in to some of the most widely discussed World Peace Plans as they are presented by their authors each week in the new

BEYOND VICTORY

Radio Program Series which includes

THE SIX PILLARS OF PEACE as developed by John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace organized by the Federal Council of Churches.

FEDERAL UNION PLAN. A Plan developed by Clarence Streit, journalist and author of "Union Now."

WORLD FEDERATION PLAN. Ely Culbertson presents his unique plan for World Federation and an International Police Force.

A FIVE YEAR PEACE PLAN. Dr. Edward J. Byng, former head of United Press in Europe, discusses a Peace Plan particularly designed for new conditions.

These and other constructive radio programs are being prepared by The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They are broadcast each week from Coast to Coast by 160 radio stations co-operating with the Foundation. They are designed to help enlighten public opinion on this vital subject through sharing the ideas of international leaders.

For BEYOND VICTORY—Tune In

Boston	WORL	Saturdays	11:30 A. M.
		Sundays	5:05 P. M.
New York	WNYC	Fridays	8:00 P. M.
	WQXR	Saturdays	9:00 A. M.
Stamford	WSRR	Sundays	6:45 P. M.
Hartford	WTHT	Sundays	7:45 P. M.
Providence	WPRO	Saturdays	6:15 P. M.
Washington	WINX	Sundays	3:15 P. M.
Raleigh	WRAL	Sundays	5:15 P. M.

Beyond Victory is also sent to Overseas listeners via shortwave each Thursday at 5:00 p. m., E. W. T. over Station WRUL, Boston. Dial 11.73 mc or 9.70 mc.

Tell your friends about this unusual series so that they, too, may know what steps they may take to establish a more lasting Peace. Form Discussion Groups in your community to enlighten thought on post war issues. Write today for a complete list of radio stations carrying these programs and for full information on the work of our Foundation.

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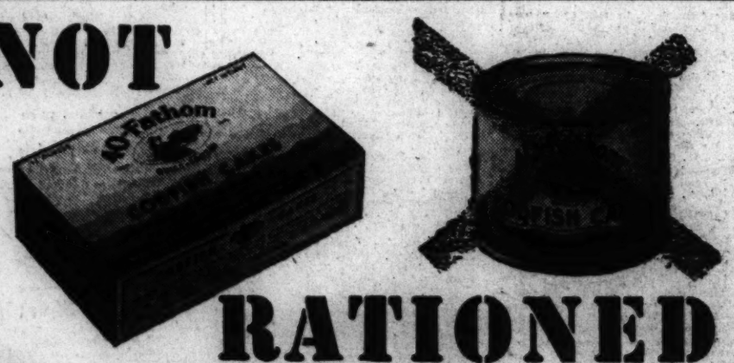

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STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

New Symphony By Schuman Is Scheduled

Koussevitzky to Introduce It at Next Week's Concerts

William Schuman is represented by a new work, Symphony for Strings, at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 12, and the evening of Saturday, Nov. 13. Mr. Schuman wrote the symphony, which is his fifth, for the Koussevitzky Music Foundation. On the program with the novelty are two works by Shostakovitch, Symphony No. 1 and Symphony No. 5.

The second Cambridge concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is scheduled for the evening of Thursday, Nov. 11, the program taking in the Berlioz "Fantastic" Symphony, Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol."

♪ ♪ ♪

Away From Conventional

Songs of a type not commonly heard are listed in the announcement of Norma Farber, soprano, who appears at Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, at 3:30, under the auspices of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts. George Reeves is down for the part of pianist. Pieces and composers tabulate as follows:

Six Songs (ms.) ..... Lockwood
Omaha ..... Bacon
Four Songs (ms.) ..... Chandler
A Letter to Freddy ..... Bowles
Monks and Raisins (ms.) ..... Barber
Beat Me a Crown of Bluer Metal (ms.) ..... Nordoff
My Man's Gone-Now (from "Porgy and Bess") ..... Gershwin
Cima ..... Long (Chile)
Cancion de Cuna ..... Santa Cruz (Chile)
Cancio al arbol del olvido ..... Ginastera (Argentina)
Melodia ..... Sas (Peru)
Four Songs (ms.) ..... Revueltas (Mexico)
Sigue ..... Roldan (Cuba)
Asulao (ms.) ..... Guarnieri (Brasil)
Cancao do Carreiro ..... Villa-Lobos (Brasil)
Essa Negra Fulo ..... Fernandes (Brasil)

♪ ♪ ♪

Morning Musicales

The sixteenth season of Morning Musicales will be opened at the Hotel Statler next Wednesday, with Marian Anderson as the artist, and Franz Rupp assisting at the piano. Miss Anderson will sing the following program:

Begrüssung ..... G. F. Handel
Se Florindo è fedele ..... Alessandro Scarlatti
Agnus Dei ..... Bizet
Suleika ..... Schubert
Auf dem Wasser zu singen ..... Schubert
Nacht und Träume ..... Schubert
Musensohn ..... Schubert
Pleures mes yeux—Aria from "Le Cid" ..... Massenet
Silent Noon ..... Vaughan Williams
Upon their graves ..... Griffes
Evening Song ..... Griffes
Negro Spirituals:
Sinner please doan let dis harves' pass ..... Arr. by Burleigh
Poor Me ..... Arr. by Dett
My soul's been anchored in the Lord ..... Arr. by Price

♪ ♪ ♪

In Celebrity Series

John Charles Thomas, baritone, gives a recital in the Celebrity Series, managed by Aaron Richmond, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 30. Symphony Hall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Addition to Pianists

Sari Biro, pianist, is in the concert calendar for an appearance at Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 8:30. The occasion will be her introduction to the Boston public.

♪ ♪ ♪

More of Brazil

Brazilian works stand listed amongst music offered by Giuseppe de Lellis, pianist, at New England Mutual Hall, evening of Friday, Nov. 12, at 8:15. The composers are Guarnieri, de Lima Vianna, Mignone, and Villa-Lobos. In regular line come Mozart, Brahms, Franck, and Ravel.

♪ ♪ ♪

Don Cossacks Twice

An "extra" concert by the Don Cossacks, Russian male chorus, is billed for the evening of Saturday, Nov. 20, in Symphony Hall, which is a day ahead of time. The regular concert of the Don Cossacks is scheduled for the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 21, likewise in Symphony Hall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hindemith's Quartet

Paul Hindemith's Quartet in E flat will have its first presentation in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress, Washington, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 11, and will be repeated the next evening. The Budapest String Quartet (Messrs. Roismann, A. Schneider, Kroyt, and M. Schneider) will produce the work, appearing under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Other items on the program of the two concerts are Haydn's Quartet in G major, op. 54, No. 1, and Beethoven's Quartet in F major, op. 59, No. 1.

Columbia; By Ned Scott

Committee on Military Affairs

Left to right in the front row are Humphrey Bogart, Richard Nugent, Patrick O'Moore, Guy Kingsford, and Lloyd Bridges, all in the cast of "Sahara," which comes today to the State and Orpheum.

Escamillo vs. Husky Miller

When "Carmen Jones" opens at the Boston Opera House on Tuesday night, Boston theatergoers will see what Oscar Hammerstein II insists is the beginning of a new approach to grand opera. "Carmen Jones" is described as a modernization, or an Americanization, of Bizet's opera "Carmen." But Mr. Hammerstein feels that it is actually a great deal more than that.

"I believe so much in popularizing opera through the translation or adaptation method that I am thinking seriously of making this my life work," he says.

"I know that there would be much more enjoyment for me in listening to an opera in my own language. And I feel that that applies generally. It's all right, I suppose, for the sake of art to give opera in foreign languages, since the texts in some of the works are beautifully wedded to the music. In most translations that I have seen, though, this is not the case. Translators, I would say, have been chiefly concerned with emphasizing the right accents. That can be done even with a better choice of lines. The trouble is that you have to dig for the right effects of meaning and sound.

♪ ♪ ♪

"If there ever is to be a great resurgence of opera in this country, it will be because of first-rate translations of the librettos. I am convinced of that."

The thing that Mr. Hammerstein stresses, in his new venture, is that the music must not be tampered with. Outside of a few minor rephrasings and a couple of cuts, for purposes of theatrical comfort, the score has been left intact. The man who did the slight adaptations of the music was Robert Russell Bennett, as steadfast an admirer of "Carmen" as is to be found anywhere.

Mr. Hammerstein got the idea of an all-Negro "Carmen" several years ago when he heard a concert performance of the opera at the Hollywood Bowl. "Carmen" was played that night without sets or costumes. The principals just got up and sang when their turns came.

"The music came through," Mr. Hammerstein remembers. "And so did the story. It dawned upon me that there was something universal about the opera. It would translate.

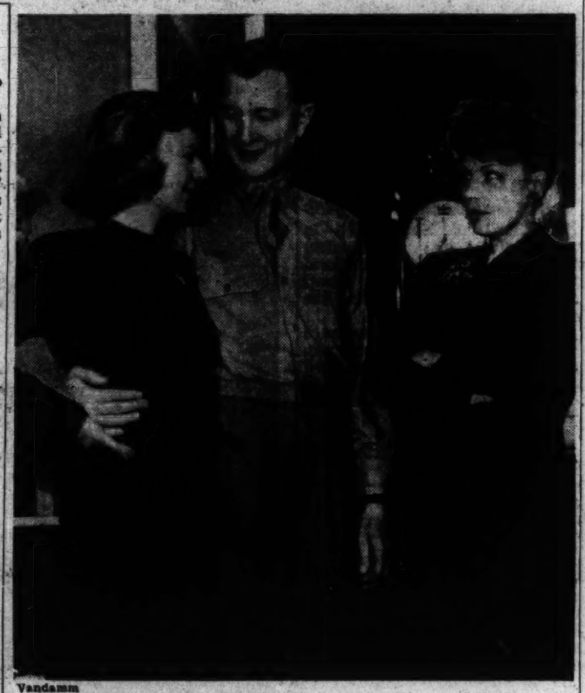
"So, we have translated it into our time. We have not adapted it. We have not changed an essential note."

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's the way it works: The famous Act I factory of "Carmen" is now in Carolina. Carmen becomes Carmen Jones, a worker in this factory, which, however, has been converted to war work. Don José is still a soldier, as he was in the original; he still gets himself involved in a tragic love affair with Carmen, but his name is now simply Joe. Micaela, Don José's true love, is now called Cindy Lou. Lillia Pastia's tavern has become Billy Pastor's night club. The toreador, Escamillo, becomes a prize fighter, Husky Miller. Note the similarity of sounds in the names.

More liberty is taken with the words of the songs, although the sentiments and general approach are still the same. The flashing Seguidilla, which Carmen sings, now reads "There's A Cafe on the Corner." Carmen's other famous song, the "Habanera," starts off with this line: "Love's a Baby Dat Grows Up Wild." The quintet begins, "Would You Like to Make Some Dough Re Mi?"

"You'd be surprised how well Negro voices, solo or chorus, can sing the music," says Mr. Hammerstein. "Bizet's music has such a wonderful elasticity that it has some elements of Negro spirituals. Of course, it is not exactly blues, but when you hear Negroid pronunciations on the Bizet notes, you feel that there is an affinity between them. I've enjoyed writing words for the notes, particularly because of this."



Vandamm

'Three's a Crowd' for John Van Druten

Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent, and Audrey Christie in "The Voice of the Turtle," the three-character play coming to the Wilbur Monday.

Army Ski Film at Telepix

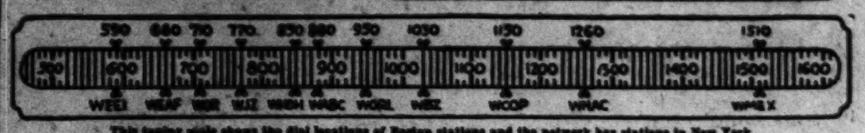
A short feature on Camp Hale, Colorado, and the Army's ski patrol unit will head the program at the Telepix starting Friday. Other items on the bill will include a Gay Nineties Review, a Hugh Herbert comedy, "Oklahoma in 1893," "Hollywood Favorites," Pete Smith on "problems made easy," "Super Mouse," and newsreels.

Gene Lyons of the cast of "Harriet" at Henry Miller's Theater in New York has been inducted into the Army. His role as Thomas Beecher is now played by Peter Harris.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
6:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
6:15 "Caribbean"	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
6:30 News; Hollywood	Dance Time	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party; Va-	Gene Autry, Cowboy
7:45 "Help Wanted"	Studio Orchestra; spkr	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Jamboree
6:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
6:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.
6:30 Wom'n on F'ne Fr't	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; U. S.	Dick Haymes' Orch.
6:45 War Fund; "Date"	Studio program	"Young Widder Brown"	Navy Program; orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.
6:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Alvino Rey's Orch.
6:15 Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; sk.	Irish songs
6:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish songs
6:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Front Page"; News.	"Terry & the Pirates"	News; News com'entator	News service	Sports comments
6:15 News comments	Newscast	Thomas H. Eliot, Int.	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Bing Crosby, recordings	Music for Moderns, s'ngs	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Circle C Rangers; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Or.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Opera; Wheeler; Norris	R. Salinger, news; Tass
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	Music That Lives	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Music That Lives	Traveler; Variety show	Prod Lang, news	speakers
8:00 Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Mor-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15 Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Rhythm Ramblers
8:45 Death Valley; news	"Is the Little Steel For-	starring Dickie Jones.	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	mula a Sound Basic-	Music Hall; Bob Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brahms
9:15 teur program	Wage Policy?"	& Co., Bob Hope, guest	Gracie Fields' Show	Trio No. 1
9:30 Dinah Shore Show;	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album: Brahms
9:45 drama; music; g'st	Dance Orchestra; songs	Orch.; Florence Bates	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Trio No. 1
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello; Va-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15 "The First Line"	Sports Announcer Award	riety Show; guest	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Dick Haymes; Ray	'The Symphonette,' with	"March of Time"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Bloch's Or.; chorus	M. Piastro, conductor.	Wendell Willkie; orch.	Musical Roundup	Spike Jones' Orchestra.
11:00 News; World War 2	News	News; Weather; Revue	News service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Bob Strong's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:30 Raymond Scott's Or	Fishermen's program	French Canadian Folk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Raymond Scott's Or	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Music; chorus; orch.	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Day's End; news

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Program	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Br'k'st Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Musical Program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00 News of the World.	Martin-Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Nancy Lee; women's prgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 F. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 'This Living World'	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Newson.	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"What Shall We Eat?"
10:15 American Stories	Music; Cugat's Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Cressman
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Prgm; news.	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	First Piano Quartet	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00 News; Caribbean	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Francine Presents"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Christian Science Prgms
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Dr. W. L. Stidger; Food	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Circle Band
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	News service	Rodeo Circle Band
12:30 Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Window; Music Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; News	"The Little Show"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma' Perkins"	"Sunny Days"; Music	"The Little Show"	ack Berch and His Boys	Opera in Miniature
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Words in News; Music.	Curtain Time: featuring
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Prgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Concert Hall	"Light of the World";	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty Musical
2:45 "Parry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Betty Crocker, talk	Sports comments	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 "Across Caribbean"	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	Musical Poll of Hits	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party; Va-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	The Little Show	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	"Francine Presents"
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30 'Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; Navy	The Merry Macs, songs.
4:45 Interviews; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	musical program	Ray Noble's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News; Political talk
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodrama	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lon Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Circle C Rangers; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 "Dateline"; drama.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	'In the Gloaming'; music	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	Cong. James M. Curley,
7:45 "Mr. Keen" drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Cong. James M. Curley,
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News'	Excursions in Science
8:15 Music; dr; 'It Pays	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra,
8:30 to Be Ignorant';	Meet Your Navy; musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Gershwin Melodies
8:45 'Angel Street'; news	var. show; Interviews	now's Orch.; soloists.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Gershwin Melodies
9:00 Playhouse: Drama:	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Brack-
9:15 Ray Noble's Orch.	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	E MacGregor; cho; or.	Gracie Fields' Show	ner's Symphony No. 8
9:30 'That Brewster Boy'	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Brack-
9:45 'That Brewster Boy'	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; A. R. King, m. c.	ner's Symphony No. 8
10:00 Moore - Durenty	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy: Comedy;	Network sports	News; Defense talk
10:15 Com. Variety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	guest, Peter Lorre	Network sports	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Paul Whiteman.	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor.	Prelude to Victory	A. Ward's Sports Prev'w	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Justin Stone's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30 Network program	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Network program	Dance Music; News	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

WEZFM, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra
4:00 p. m.—News; "Shall We Waltz?"
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shredniek.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p.m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Coutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston (44.3mc), and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H. (45.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Melody Sweethearts"
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show
9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Keys to Melody."
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bob Strong's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson's Orch

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Forces show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—French Relief Concert by 60 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor; Cleora Wood, soprano; Georges Laurent, flutist, and Gaston Elcus, violinist. 8:15.

Jacob Sleeper Hall—First in a series of six piano recitals by Maxim Schapiro. Given under the auspices of the Boston University College of Music, and Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza, Oval Ball Room—Symphony luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 12:15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Alexander Brailowsky, soloist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath. 2:20, 5:10, 8:00.

Exeter—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 1:45, 4:35, 8:10. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 3, 6:30, 9:30. "I Started with Eve," Charles Laughton, Deanna Durbin. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Majestic — "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas. Continuous 9 a. m., till 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:12. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:00, 8:50.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO—Boston—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:20, 1:30, 6:05, 7:10.

Scollay—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 6:15, 9:35. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"War for Men's Minds," "Oklahoma Outlaws," "These are the Men," "Tumble Bugs," "Jan Ray Hutton," "Field Trial Champs," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:55, 6:55, 10:05. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Telepix — "German Propaganda," "The Helicopter," "Basketball," "Philip Spitalny," "San Diego and the Marines," "War in the Pacific" cartoons, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:05 a. m., 3:30, 6, 9:30. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Man in Her Life," "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Frontier Bad Man," Diana Barrymore.
Regent: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon, Rosalind Russell. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Assignment in Britiany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Political Lacesay," Ruth Warrick.
Coolidge Corner: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy.
Cleveland Circle: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:40.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:30, 8.
Harvard: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Assignment in Britiany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 2, 8.

University: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella. 3:30, 6:50, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Gains Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft.
Codman Square: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badman," Anne Gwynne.
Park: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Night of January 16," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:30, Continuous 6:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaican: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:55, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 7:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:55, 5:08, 8:15. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Mystic: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 7:30. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 3:00, 9:00. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:35, 7:32.

Orpheum: "Fighting Frontier," Tim Holt. 2:35, 8:20. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 3:35, 9:20.

Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 3:10, 9, "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 1:45, 7:40.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. Fellsway: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright, "Petticoat Lacesay," Ruth Warrick.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller.

NATICK—Colonial: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol, Grace MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Joan Davis.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gangs Incorporated," J. Woodbury. "West Side Kid," Don Berry. Stage Show. 2, 7.
Strand: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "March of Time."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo.
Strand: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Perry.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camese: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 2:22, 8:27.

WALTHAM—Emerson: "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, 3, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee.
Coolidge: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Play House: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Martha Hunt, Gene Kelly.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Joan Davis.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Air-Raid Warden," Laurel and Hardy. 3:14, 8:36. "Assignment in Britiany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:36, 6:36.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Pa

Open Homes to Teenagers, Clubwomen Are Implored

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts clubwomen are urged by their State Chairman of Social Welfare, Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, individually to open their homes to young persons and as clubs to begin community activities for teenagers.

Speaking at yesterday's Club Institute, Mrs. Dexter declared that supervision of leisure-time activity for these boys and girls is "more than a community necessity, it is an obligation." Praising clubs in Worcester and some other communities for providing dances and other supervised recreation for teenagers, she said there was no more important community work for clubwomen. "Survey the needs of your community before you begin, however," she warned.

"We are not solving the juvenile delinquency problem. We should be doing better," was her challenge to the audience of club presidents and committee chairmen.

Discussing the difficulty of obtaining trained social workers to plan recreational programs for "laymen like us" to carry out, she proposed that several communities might share the time and expense of one such worker. She said this was being done in several places in the State.

Mrs. Dexter also urged that more attention be given to the six-to-12-year-olds. "Youngsters of this age want to belong to a group and it is up to us to provide group acticity for them."

"Children have plenty of enthusiasm," she added, "but we must furnish judgment and direction."

She also expressed the opinion that high school boys and girls should not be allowed to work in war industries from four to eight hours on top of school and that it is "our job to prevent it."

Mrs. Dexter announced the publication of a monthly news bulletin to keep clubs informed of what the Federation's Division of Social Welfare is doing.

Boston Quota Club

At the Boston Quota Club's supper meeting at the Industrial Union tonight, Mrs. Edith S. Calder of Malden will demonstrate "The Art of Grouping Flowers." Members have been invited to bring their own flower arrangements. Carolyn LaVers, President, will conduct the business session which will include reports on war service activities.

Many Boston Quotarians are planning to attend the Fourth District Conference being held jointly with the Fifth and Fifteenth Districts at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, on Nov. 6. Frances L. Landry of New Orleans, La., President of Quota International, will speak at the evening session.

Friday Programs

Winchester Fortnightly — Dr. Karl Geiringer will speak on "Boris Goudounov" at the second meeting of the music appreciation course, Winchester Public Library, 10:30 a. m.

Waltham Woman's Club—Drama and Literature Day, Mrs. Francis J. Stewart, Chairman. Hope Mathews Clarke will play the violin; Norma Woodward will dramatize "The Lieutenant's Lady" by Bess Streeter Aldrich; vestry of the First Congregational Church, 2:15 p. m.

Orange Woman's Club—Chrystine Coleman Ostberg, dramatics teacher and member of the Club, will give program of readings following business meeting at 2:30 o'clock in the First Universalist Church vestry.

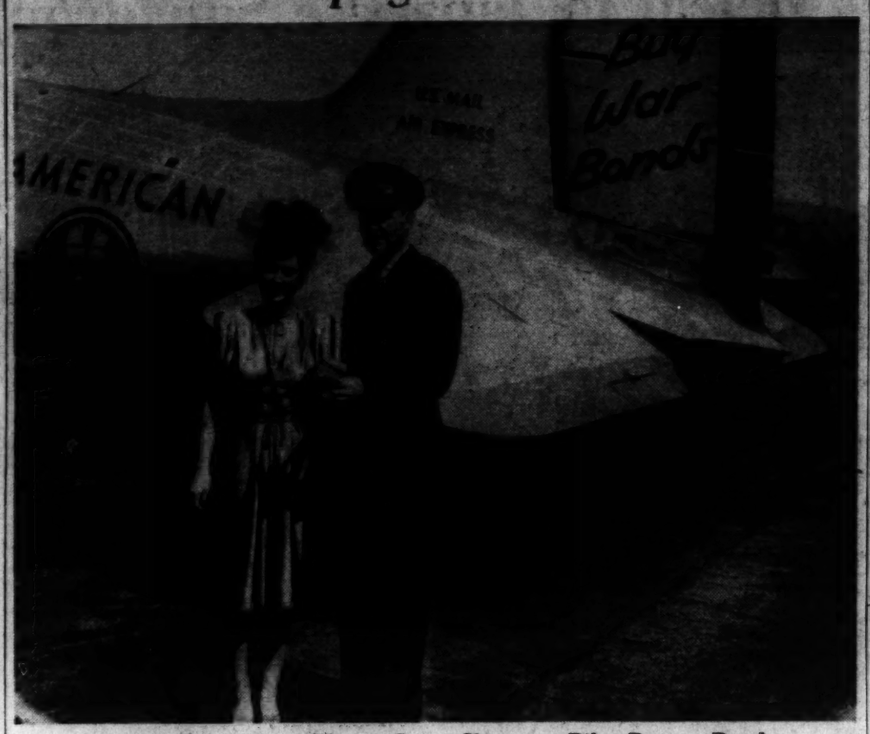
Wellesley College Club of Boston—District meeting at home of Mrs. Richard S. Bowers, 357 Clinton Road, Brookline, 3 p. m. Mrs. Kerby-Miller, Dean of Freshmen and Chairman of the Board of Admissions at the College, will speak.

Friday Club of Everett—"Women of North and South America" will be subject of talk by Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, 2 p. m., Masonic Temple. Mrs. Sidney S. Listernick is Program Chairman.

Woburn Women's Club—Geoffrey Harwood will review books for Club at 2:30 in vestry of First Congregational Church.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Lecture and silver tea sponsored by Conservation and Garden Committee, 2:30 p. m. Harold S. Tiffany, instructor of landscape and farm projects at Cambridge School, Weston, will answer questions about victory and flower gardens and will show colored slides. Lecture is open to public.

War Bond Campaign Gets a Double Boost



American Airlines Planes Carry Slogan — Pilot Buys a Bond

Every time an American Airlines plane takes off, the "Buy More War Bonds" campaign gets a boost because the slogan has been painted on the tail of every Flagship in the fleet. The campaign got an additional boost when Donna Dae, petite star of Fred Waring's radio program, sold a bond to Capt. William Scott McCormick, American Airlines pilot, now flying one of the company's planes for the Air Transport Command on its overseas routes.

Boston Broadens Its Aid to Veterans

Greater aid to rehabilitation of honorably discharged servicemen began taking shape yesterday with the opening of a reception center in downtown Boston and an appeal for the organization of veterans' councils in every community in the States.

The reception center, at 261 Franklin Street, was set up by the Greater Boston United War Fund as a clearing house of information as to where the returned veteran can get information about a job, schooling, or any other relief he feels in need of.

The call for veterans' councils was issued by Capt. Edward A. Sherman, Executive Director of the Army Emergency Relief for the First Service Command.

Laying his proposal before the Massachusetts Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, Captain Sherman yesterday pointed out that "at the time of discharge, the soldier is given full information regarding the several Federal and State and other agencies that furnish assistance to the veteran. These include the Veterans' Administration, the United States Employment Service, with 25 branches in Massachusetts, making it the No. 1 place to get a job; re-employment committeemen on local draft boards, the Red Cross, Army Emergency Relief, State Aid and Pension Assistance to Soldiers."

Urging every community to organize itself to handle the returning veteran, he said some sort of board or council should be set up, similar to the one now functioning in Worcester.

"A board was established to take a man out of his community and a board should be ready to get him back and adjusted to his community," he said. "Almost all discharged men can become readjusted to the community with a little sympathetic treatment. All they need is a little lift."

Captain Sherman termed an "excellent idea" the suggestion of Representative John E. Flaherty of Boston, a member of the State Rehabilitation Commission, that a "flag of merit" be devised for display by concerns employing discharged servicemen.

The Commission had instructed a subcommittee to design the flag.

The Commission announced that it will hold a public hearing on Nov. 15 at 2 p. m. in Room 436 of the State House, to receive testimony from the State and local soldiers' relief officers, members of veteran's organizations, trustees of soldiers' homes, members of the Legislature, returning servicemen, and the public.

Slippers for Veterans

More than 50,000 pairs of slippers made from discarded fabrics by the inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women will be sent to veterans hospitals in Massachusetts and throughout the country, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, has disclosed.

Wrong Draft Impressions Cleared Up

War Activities in New England

Correcting an impression that all single men and childless husbands under 25 years of age would face the draft by Jan. 1, Selective Service officials today reaffirmed their estimate that any such man in a "critical occupation" will be deferred until a replacement can be found, which may, however, not be found.

Unofficial reports had gained currency that the younger men were going to be taken into the armed services before the bulk of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The current policy remains to grant deferments to those in critical occupations for which no man or woman can be found for replacement.

Under some 600 replacement-manning tables throughout Massachusetts industry, 2,000 to 3,000 young men a month are being released to the armed services, it was disclosed by Cdl. Ralph M. Smith, State S. S. director.

"By no means will all of them be taken by the first of the year," he explained. "Even if we drafted every one of them, it wouldn't solve the father-draft problem and we'd have to commence drafting fathers inside six weeks."

Because national policy of selective service is regarded as sensitive to public opinion, in the middle of last year a step was taken in accord with an opinion that the nation, without specific legislation and without precedent among allies or enemies, wanted to defer the drafting of fathers until all others had gone, it was recalled.

Thus, an order went out in June to draft all men between 18 and 25 in the next six months. However, industrialists all over the country protested that replacements were not available in so short a time, in spite of the rising response of women to take factory jobs, it was explained.

In late summer, the list of critical occupations was drawn up, to supersede the 18-25 blanket order, and the list still governs.

The manning tables are renegotiated every six months, so that manpower and selective service officials keep a close check with industry to see if enough volunteers from the family kitchen or less essential industries have arisen to "save the fathers," as one spokesman said. "If the wives haven't saved the fathers, the single men stay in critical jobs, and the less essential fathers go to war."

Waves Work

No, it's not boondoggling by a new government agency; it's 200 Waves helping to meet the manpower shortage. At Mount Holyoke, the grounds of the Wave Training School are being raked of leaves by the women sailors who have given up their physical education classes to do the chore.

Ship Launchings

Wives of shipbuilders with perfect attendance records will sponsor two Liberty ships to be launched at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard, South Portland, Maine, on Friday.

The S. S. Barrett Wendell, honoring a Harvard educator and author, will be sponsored by Mrs. Mary G. Bowden, whose husband in the electricians' department has a two-year perfect work record.

The S. S. William Pitt Preble, honoring a Maine native who was United States District Attorney for Maine, judge of the Maine Supreme Court and United States Minister to the Netherlands in the early 19th century, will be sponsored by Mrs. Mary L. Avery, wife of George H. Avery of the assembly department, whose record began June 2, 1941.

Saving of 6,000 Jews Described

Details of how the Danish Government in Exile recently saved 6,000 Jews from execution by the Germans occupying Denmark, were told today by Henrik Kauffman, Danish Minister to the United States, at the second annual luncheon of the Women's Division, American Jewish Congress of New England.

The task of getting these Jews out of Denmark and into neutral territory was accomplished with the co-operation of the Swedish and United States Governments, Mr. Kauffman disclosed, and was entirely at the expense of the Danes.

Another speaker at the luncheon was Representative Emanuel Cellar (D) of New York who has been a tireless proponent of a Palestine kept free for Jews as their right. He declared today that the American State Department should break its silence on the subject and openly repudiate the MacDonald White Paper, which Representative Cellar termed a flagrant violation of treaty rights.

He described as "refreshing" the recent statements in Boston of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam concerning reported persecutions of Jews and destruction of Jewish property in the Hub. "Great souls have animated New England," he said. "Here in Boston lived great Americans whose words and works were utterly foreign to bigotry and racial oppression."

The luncheon inaugurated a new effort to mobilize New England Jewish women in the struggle to strengthen democratic forces at home and lay the foundation for the restoration of equality for Jews everywhere.

Boston Edison Company says ...vacuum cleaners were not built to pick up sharp metallic objects such as hairpins and tacks. Be careful. Remember — care saves repair.

Boston Edison Company

Role India Plays in the War Told by Officer of Royal Navy

India appreciates American war production particularly for help in equipping India's armed services, according to Lieut. Commander H. M. S. Choudri of the Royal Indian Navy who is in Boston today on a three-day inspection of military and industrial installations.

As the guest of the United States Navy, Commander Choudri is the first official representative of the Indian Navy to tour this country, where he has spent three months. Shortly after leaving Boston, he said in an interview, he expects to resume command of a ship in preparation "for the coming offensive against Japan."

Commander Choudri, a Punjab Moslem whose 12 years at sea have included training in Britain's Royal Navy before assuming his R.I.N. commission, in his talks to American groups has stressed the unifying factors between his country and its allies.

India, he reminded the American Defense Group of Harvard yesterday, must play a prominent role as a base for an offensive against Japan via the Burma front. With the fall of Singapore, India became even more important in Allied strategy, he said, limiting himself to non-political subjects.

India's Marines

From the days of the East India Company three centuries ago, he traced the development of India's fighting marines, which assumed major stature in 1932 with the establishment of the Royal Indian Navy. It is commanded by an Admiral borrowed from Britain's Navy, but several Commodores and other officers are Indians, he said. While not having any aircraft carriers, battleships or cruisers, the R. I. N. has a vast number of smaller craft, which, he modestly recalled, have contributed many victories in a war in which small boats have played such an active part.

A Japanese armed cruiser 10 times the size of Indian craft was sunk last November, in one of the major victories, he said. Other victories in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean find it hard to compete with bigger news closer to America, he said with a smile.

Not only have the United Nations unified themselves through mixing of soldiers together in India and on other fronts, but in India itself, the demands of fighting together have brought Indians together to a more harmonious degree than ever before, he averred.

All Parts of India

Men are recruited for the Navy, he pointed out, "from all parts of India, irrespective of color, caste, or creed."

While Indian regiments in the Army may segregate differing groups of Indians, segregation has not been "feasible or necessary" in the Navy, he said.

Although some groups of Indians eat differently than others, this has created no major hardship aboard ship, he said. Adequate mess arrangements for all tastes are provided, he assured his audience here.

With all members of the Navy's crews able to read and write, "commands are given in English," he said, "but explanations are often given in Hindustani."

Paying compliments to the Indian army, he averred it was the largest volunteer army in the world. Next to the home isles of Britain, India has sent the most men of the Empire to fight overseas, he said, recalling the part Indians played with the British Eighth Army, particularly in the Tunisian victory.

After Italy entered the war in 1940, Commander Choudri was in command of anti-submarine patrol in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and after several victories at sea and against shore installations, his ship was torpedoed and sank in two minutes.

In touring American plants, he gratified one of his chief interests, he said, because he is interested in the man behind the gun, rather than the gun itself, and he has enjoyed watching Americans at work.

He also told of India's growing production role, in fabrics, small arms and field artillery, as well as some ships and planes, with much of the output going outside India's armed forces as a major contribution to the United Nations.

Of Indian Navy

Official Royal Canadian Navy

Lieut. Com. H. M. S. Choudri

He is completing a three-months tour of the United States as the first official visitor from the Royal Indian Navy.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "G" and "H" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "J" become valid Nov. 7; and "K" Nov. 14. All expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods — Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Today — First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Nov. 8—No. 6 coupons in old "A" books, good for three gallons, will expire.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C-book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Club for Seamen To Be Dedicated

Although more than 5,000 merchant seamen have already enjoyed the facilities of the United Seamen's Service residential club known as the USS Bostonian Hotel, Boylston Street, the club will be officially dedicated at a formal opening and open house Nov. 12, it was announced today.

Officials of the War Shipping Administration, the national committee of the United Seamen's Service, and members of the port area committee will participate in the evening ceremonies. Charles F. Mills, chairman of the Boston committee, will preside.

The USS Bostonian is the latest addition to a chain of such clubs.

"What's N.C. mean, sister, Nothin' Cookin'?"

A SOLDIER entered a Telephone Center* at a New England camp one night to place a long distance call. The attendant placed the call with the long distance operator who, after vainly hunting for a free line, reported back to the attendant in good telephonese: "N.C."

The soldier overheard the report, and was puzzled.

"What's N. C. mean, sister?" he asked. "Nothin' cookin'?"

The attendant laughed. "N. C. in telephone language means 'no circuits,'" she said. "All lines are busy. But don't go away. I'll put your call through just as soon as a circuit is clear."

*Room with switchboard, telephone booths, and attendants who help soldiers with their calls.

Every night between 7 and 10 o'clock thousands of boys in the Armed Services throng the telephones to place long distance calls. Surely you do not want any of them to get the *nothin' cookin'* signal if you can possibly help it.

And you can help it, if you remember not to telephone to points outside New England unless your message is really urgent. If your call *is* urgent, we know you will understand if the operator should say, when you make it:

"PLEASE limit your call to 5 minutes."

Or, if she later adds,

"YOU HAVE talked over 5 minutes — can you limit your conversation now?"

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

American Navy Administers Defeat to Japanese Squadron in Pacific Battle

rear of the Germans at the river mouth.

In the West, a devastating raid on the Rhineland steel center of Düsseldorf, and a smaller one on Cologne by the RAF last night followed what has been termed the largest British-based raid by American bombers against Western Germany. The target was the submarine base of Wilhelmshaven.

In Italy, General Clark's forces have advanced on a 40-mile front a distance of five to eight miles forcing the enemy to begin retreating across the Garigliano River. General Montgomery's men were making a corresponding advance at the east end of the line.

South Pacific:

3 Japanese Warships Sunk by U. S. Navy

American cruisers and destroyers drove off a Japanese force of at least 12 warships at the entrance to Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island on Nov. 2 and, by the admission of Radio Tokyo sank at least one cruiser and two destroyers.

The Japanese admission of losses certainly was conservative, in the estimation of American Navy men who participated in the battle.

This was the first detailed report on the battle, and the first indications of enemy losses. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué of Nov. 3 told of the routing of the Japanese force and said the American force suffered some damage in a later attack by Japanese bombers. His communiqué made no mention of any damage inflicted on either force in the naval engagement itself.

All of Admiral William F. Halsey's warships returned to their bases after driving the surviving Japanese ships back toward Rabaul. A few of Admiral Halsey's ships suffered slight damage in the battle which was fought at the maximum range of their guns.

The commander of the task force told his story to correspondents at an advanced base while his crews were reloading his flagship with ammunition and fuel.

"It was raining heavily when we first contacted the enemy at 2:27 a. m. Tuesday about 30 miles off Torokina Point which is the entrance to the harbor where our Marines landed Monday.

"Previous reconnaissance showed 12 enemy ships approaching from the northwest.

"We opened fire on the enemy first about 2:40. They returned the fire almost immediately. They sent up planes which dropped flares off to the side to silhouette us. They had splendid illumination from their bright white flares.

"We exchanged fire without a break for an hour and 10 minutes until the enemy started to withdraw. This action moved slowly about 10 miles westward into the Solomons Sea.

"Then we pursued the enemy ships an hour longer until after 5 a. m. while they were retreating about 20 more miles into the Solomon Sea toward St. George Channel between New Britain and New Ireland."

Rabaul:

Allied Bombers Sink 11 Japanese Vessels

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air arm inflicted a heavy defeat to Japan's sea-borne power at the New Britain stronghold of Rabaul Nov. 2, sending 3 enemy destroyers and 8 large merchant vessels to the bottom of Simpson Harbor.

The attack accounted for 94,000 tons of enemy shipping—50,000 tons sunk outright and 44,000 severely damaged. Allied bombers also shot down 67 Japanese planes. Nineteen of the raiders were lost.

Only 260 miles southeast of Rabaul in the topmost Solomon Islands, United States Marine assault forces expanded their beachhead on the west central shore of Bougainville, where landings were made at dawn Nov. 1.

The raid on Rabaul nipped a Japanese counterattack which was being prepared to contest the Bougainville invasion, General MacArthur said.

Allied fliers swept across Rabaul Harbor shortly after noon. The raiders, numbering probably 150 planes, struck with 1,000-pound bombs at masthead height.

The Japanese sent approximately an equal number of interceptors aloft and the sky was filled with enemy ack-ack.

The following Japanese boats were sunk: Three destroyers, 8 large merchant ships of an aggregate tonnage of 50,000 tons, and 4 small coastal vessels. In addition, direct hits were scored on two heavy cruisers, one of which was left listing with a large hole in the hull. Seven large merchant vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 30,000 tons and two tankers of 6,000 and 8,000 tons were knocked out of action.

The entire shipping area was a scene of wreckage and destruction.

At Lakunai air strip, one of several defending Rabaul, seven enemy fighters and a large bomber were destroyed on the ground and two four-engined flying boats were sunk at anchorage.

At least 67 enemy planes were downed for certain and probably 23 others were destroyed.

Nine Allied bombers and 10 fighters were lost.

By a Staff Artist

Strategy of Eastern Front

Lower arrow indicates where Russian forces north of the Crimea have pushed to within 21 miles of Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper River, while heavy fighting continues around Krivoi Rog, shown by upper arrow, where the Germans are trying to hold on until they have extricated their troops from the upper Dnieper salient.

Continent:

RAF Hits Cologne And Düsseldorf

A great fleet of RAF heavy bombers hammered the German industrial cities of Düsseldorf and Cologne on the night of Nov. 3 as a swift sequel to a severe daylight attack on Wilhelmshaven by the largest force of American aircraft ever thrown against the Reich.

The main blow was concentrated on Düsseldorf, making that big Ruhr armament center probably the world's most heavily bombed city next to Hamburg, while a diversionary assault by a smaller force was made on Cologne on the Rhine. Mosquitos also bombed objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Nineteen aircraft were lost in the night's operations, which included mine laying in German waters and intruder patrols over targets in France and the Low Countries. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed by the bombers.

Dispatches from Stockholm quoted the Social Demokraten as saying more than 1,000 persons were killed in the Nov. 2 attack by the United States heavy bombers based in the Mediterranean theater on Wiener Neustadt, Austria.

Düsseldorf, the steel manufacturing center of 500,000, had received 2,000 long tons of explosives in its next-to-last raid on May 23 and on June 11 was hit by the RAF's biggest heavy bomber force up to that time.

The British Air Ministry described the new attack as concentrated and effective, and a greatly weakened German defense was indicated in the loss of only 19 raiding aircraft engaged in that and the other operations.

Düsseldorf, Germany's third-ranking inland port, is the site of the great Rheinmetal Iron and Steel Works, almost comparable to Krupps at Essen, as well as Vereinigte Stahlwerke, one of Germany's "big four" industrial outfits.

The previous day, great armadas of American planes—estimated unofficially to count more than 1,000, including fighters—took advantage of the weather break and resumed the offensive. Fortresses and Liberators were escorted all the way by Thunderbolts and Lightnings.

The number of heavy bombers participating was not disclosed, but the largest previous reported American heavy operation involved 400 planes, making it appear that 500 or more were sent against Wilhelmshaven. Five heavy bombers and two fighters were lost.

It was the seventh United States attack on this strategic naval and shipbuilding base.

Italy:

Fifth Army Gains On 40-Mile Front

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army dashed forward on a 40-mile front for gains of five to eight miles on the Western Italian sector, advancing to within 85 miles of Rome and throwing the enemy back in a steady retreat across the broad Garigliana River Valley, Allied Headquarters announced.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army also advanced in nearly all sectors, marching up the Bojano-Isernia Road and battering its way into Castelpetroso, less than seven miles southeast of Isernia, the mountain highway hub in the center of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's resent defense line.

General Clark's British and Americans swept the Germans from their last strongholds around Massico Ridge, the anchor of the strongly fortified mountain line, and brushed them out of their last footholds on lofty San Croce Mountain to the northeast.

At the end of the day, by steadily rooting out nests of resistance, General Clark's warriors were astride the main coastal road to Rome at a point beyond Sessa Aurunca, between the two mountains.

The pursuing British and Americans also had occupied Roccamonfina, five miles northwest of Teano at the foot of San Croce, and Presenzano, northwest of San Croce and only five miles southeast of Mignano.

The Eighth Army forced new crossings of the Trigno River on the Adriatic front, but a heavy battle raged around its original bridgehead at the railway station of San Salvo where the Nazis threw tanks and artillery into repeated attempts to hurl the British back over the barrier.

As the Allies swept over Mt. Massico and British and Americans rolled across San Croce, the Germans left behind a scene of devastation aimed at impeding the advance until a new defense line can be established, perhaps with the towering Aurunci Mountains beyond the Garigliano as a hinge.

Examination of the newly captured positions showed the Germans had spent six weeks in the building of heavily gunned fortifications in the hope of making them impregnable bastions.

China:

U. S. Air Activity Rises in October

The United States 14th Air Force in China, hitting the Japanese with increasing fury, carried out 1,001 sorties in October, striking the enemy with 313 tons of bombs—a new monthly record—and with more ammunition than ever expended before.

The attacks smashed vital industries, sank precious shipping, and gave active air support to Chinese ground troops, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Headquarters announced.

United States 14th Air Force missions against shipping "must have disrupted the enemy's flow of supplies along the coast and in the Yangtze River considerably," General Chennault reported. "The Japanese will find it difficult to replace the losses with similar vessels."

Russia:

Germans Retreat Toward Bug River

Field Marshal von Manstein's Army of the Ukraine was retreating across the marshy Nogaisk Steppes of Southern Russia toward the Bug River defense line, Russian advices indicated.

Cossack cavalrymen and Red Army mobile columns were pressing on and were believed to be nearing the eastern outskirts of Kherson, Black Sea Port at the mouth of the Dnieper River. On Nov. 3, a Moscow communiqué said, they stormed and captured Bolshoi-Kapany, on the Kherson-Perekop railway, 21 miles east of Kherson and a scant 15 miles from the town of Aleshki, east bank bridgehead at the Kherson crossing.

The Nov. 3 advance of 10 miles netted the Red Army 80 towns in the steppe region between the Dnieper and Karkinit Bay on the Black Sea, Moscow said.

Inside the Dnieper bend to the north, Red Army columns advanced southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, capturing seven villages, the Soviet bulletin declared. Nazi counterattacks were beaten back.

For the second straight day the Russian communiqué made no mention of fighting inside the Crimea. Berlin radiocasts said Russian units from the Caucasus had launched amphibious attacks on the eastern shore of the peninsula below Kerch but had been held to beachhead positions by the German 17th Army.

The Russians also made no mention of the situation at Krivoi Rog, Dnieper bend mining center, where heavy fighting has been raging for days.

Balkans:

British Support Albanian Guerrillas

Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed that British liaison officers are with forces of Albanian guerrillas, who, he said, are fighting by the thousands in the mountains and are being counted upon for a part "in the future military developments in the Mediterranean area."

In confirming that Allied officers have been sent into Albania as well as Greece and Yugoslavia, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that the British officers had paid high tribute to the fighting qualities of the guerrillas.

Mr. Churchill asserted the policy was to "see Albania freed from the Axis yoke and restored to her independence. Her frontiers, of course, will be considered at the peace settlement."

In Yugoslavia, Partisans of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) announced the capture of Priboj, a railroad town on the Sarajevo-Nish line in South Central Yugoslavia, after inflicting heavy losses upon German and Mihailovic forces. Their communiqué, radiocast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said the town which lies on the Lim River near the Montenegrin-Serbian border, was occupied by units of the Fifth and Second Partisan Divisions.

France:

German Soldiers Move to Riviera

Reports of the movement of strong German forces into Southern France this week and elaborate defense preparations being taken along the Riviera, give every indication that Berlin believes an Allied offensive against Southern France is imminent.

These preparations are on such a scale that the Riviera coastal road has been closed to passenger traffic between Mentone and San Rafael and the German Labor Corps has been moving freight around the closed area, where new fortifications apparently are being erected.

Saga of South Pacific War: Rough-Seas Rescue by Plane

Continued from Page 1

bered out and as they hung onto the wing, the Japanese came down strafing them. Two more were killed in this way. When the Japanese flew away, the four survivors climbed into a rubber dinghy.

It was 7 p. m. Tuesday when the plane crashed only 40 miles from Japanese-held Timor. Technical Sergeant David Statland of Buffalo, N. Y., radio operator, had managed to send word of the crew's plight and position over the wireless before abandoning the plane. Twice the next day, Liberators were heard flying overhead, but they could not find the men. The sea was fairly rough and the tiny dinghy was tossed about like a cork on the waters. That night, some flares were discovered under the dinghy seat.

Thursday morning, another Liberator was heard flying high. A flare was fired. The plane saw it and came down to investigate and went away. Some hours later, several twin-engined planes were seen approaching in the distance. Thinking they were Japanese, the four men scrambled over the side and swam away from the dinghy, expecting to be bombed and strafed. When they came nearer, they turned out to be Allied Hudsons.

They dropped rations and water and stayed around for two hours. Then more Liberators arrived, so that the men had cover during the whole day.

At 7 p. m. that night, a seaplane flew over with Beaufighter cover.

The sea was very rough and there was a heavy swell. It was a difficult and hazardous job for the seaplane to land. The pilot made several unsuccessful attempts, but just before it got dark, he managed to put his plane down about 100 feet from the dinghy. The four survivors, suffering badly from exposure, were hauled aboard. It then became a matter to get the seaplane off the heavy seas. Fortunately, the pilot of the rescuing plane was one of the most experienced Australian pilots, and with remarkable skill managed to get the heavy plane up into the air.

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Try this Golden Rule Recipe at Thanksgiving

MIDGET FRUIT CAKES

½ cup butter
¾ cup brown sugar
½ cup Barbados Molasses*
2 eggs
½ cup milk
2 cups flour
½ tsp. Cloves*
½ tsp. Soda*
4 tbsp. chopped Candied Orange Peel*
¼ cup minced Citron*
¾ cup Currants*
½ tsp. Cinnamon*
½ tsp. Allspice*
½ tsp. each Lemon and Almond Extracts
¾ cup Raisins*

MIX TOGETHER soda, spices and flour and stir in the prepared fruit. Cream the butter, beat in sugar, and eggs, add flavorings and molasses; add flour alternately with milk to the mixture till all is in. Oil cup cake tins thoroughly, line them with paper, pour in the mixture, cover with paraffin paper and steam forty-five minutes. Then set in a slow oven for twenty to thirty minutes more.

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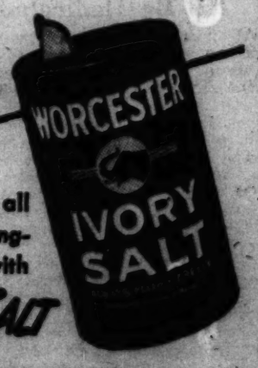

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Moscow Pact Wins Support Of Senators

Continued from Page 1

ing to establish an international organization to do it.

Thus it can be said—and hardly anything more significant could be reported—that the Senate is at the very point of ratifying the commitment it rejected 25 years ago, the commitment to join a league of united nations to secure lasting peace for America by helping to secure lasting peace for the world.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, already has secured unanimous consent of the Senate to consider the addition to the resolution as an integral part of the original proposal, and in consequence an early, decisive, more than two-thirds vote is foreseen.

Text of Resolution

The resolution now reads as follows, with the last two clauses added yesterday, the final clause accepted to give some senators the desired assurance that any formal treaty which is negotiated later on the basis of this resolution will be submitted to the Senate for ratification:

"Resolved, that the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

"That the United States cooperate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

State Department Approves

"That the Senate recognizes the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"That, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, any treaty made to effect the purposes of the resolution, on behalf of the Government of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

Senator Connally informed the Senate yesterday afternoon that Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, had met with the Committee and assured it that the State Department welcomed the writing of the Moscow declaration into the Senate resolution.

It was proposed originally by the B2H2 Senators, who deserve primary credit for getting real specifications into the Senate statement of postwar policy, that clause five also be added to the Connally resolution.

Article 5 of the Moscow declaration provides:

"That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they (the four nations) will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations."

The subcommittee rejected Article 5, it was explained later, on the ground that it contemplated only consultations relating to actions which probably would be only military in nature, and thus of no concern within the jurisdiction of the legislative branch of the Government.

Voting against acceptance of the additions to the Connally resolution were Senators Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, and Hendrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, member of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist group, voted for the inclusion. Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., (P) of Wisconsin, who voted by proxy against the Connally resolution, was still absent because of illness.

All signs indicated that the revised resolution ultimately will be adopted by a vote as overwhelming as that which the original Connally resolution stood to receive. Senator Connally had predicted that not more than six votes would be cast against the latter.

Senator Nye voted in the Foreign Relations Committee for the two-paragraph addition to the Connally resolution just as he had voted for the original resolution. He said he also would vote for the revised resolution on the floor, adding that it is "meaningless" and "an empty gesture."

WPB Bonus System For Newsprint Use

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The War Production Board today announced a bonus system for newsprint use, which will allow a newspaper publisher using less than his quota in the last quarter of 1943 to carry over this saving for use in the first quarter of 1944.

H. M. Bitner, Director of the WPB Printing and Publishing Division, said:

"This new provision will encourage publishers to start conserving right now in order to cushion the effect of the drastic cuts in paper usage expected to be imposed beginning Jan. 1, 1944," Mr. Bitner stated.

The WPB order setting up the carryover system also included provisions for reducing permissable inventories and for certification of newsprint orders by publishing firms.

DESTROYER-ESCORT BUILT IN 25 DAYS

NEW WORLD'S RECORD IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Beats World War I Destroyer Time of 45½ Days—Bethlehem Set Both Marks

Has Large Gun-Power for Both Offensive and Defensive Service; Equipped for Surface, Depth Bomb and Anti-Aircraft Combat

Beating all prior records, the destroyer-escort *Reynolds* was completed and delivered Nov. 3 to the U. S. Navy, by the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard just 25 days after keel laying.

The *Reynolds* is a hard-hitting, fighting unit with great fire-power and speed, a bigger, more powerful ship than the destroyer *Reid*, which held the previous production record of being built in 45½ days, during World War I. Bethlehem built both ships.

The *Reynolds* has terrific battle armament for surface, depth bomb, or anti-aircraft combat. Her main battery has guns mounted in three turrets which can revolve in a complete circle to follow a target, and can be fired by a trained crew with amazing accuracy and rapidity. Aft is a 40-mm. Bofors gun, each barrel capable of firing 120 rounds of 2-pound projectiles per minute. She has numerous 20-mm. Oerlikon machine guns with a potential fire-power of nearly 400 shells every 60 seconds. Also, along port and starboard rails aft of amidships are a flock of K-guns which can toss out the famous 300-pound "ash cans" which make it unhealthy for any submarine within hundreds of yards.

DE photo by U. S. Navy—cleared by Press Relations Office, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Destroyer-escort designed by U. S. Navy has wide range of fire-power and fast speed. DE *Reynolds* was built by Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard in record time of 25 days.

The *Reynolds* is, in fact, one of those powerful, swift, sea-panthers designed by the Navy to drive the Nazi subs from the Atlantic and protect American convoys. She can deliver a terrific curtain of fire effective at 2500 yards against air or surface targets. Like some of her sister ships, she is one of Uncle Sam's contributions to the British fleet.

The first group of ships in the destroyer-escort class were built in 302 days.

The next group in this class were built in 206 days.

Now the *Reynolds* has set the mark of 25 days.

And she is but one of hundreds of warships steaming out of the shipyards of America to speed the day of Victory.

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Japanese Prison Camps Under Threat of Famine

By Russell Brines

Associated Press Correspondent en route home aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm after more than two years in Japanese internment camps

PORT ELIZABETH, Union of South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP)—Nearly 20,000 Occidental civilians, 6,300 of them Americans, still remain in internment camps in Japan, China, and the Philippines, and all face dwindling food and other supplies.

This was disclosed by a survey of the 1,500 repatriates aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm who came from 28 of the 33 large and small civilian camps the Japanese are known to be maintaining in those countries.

The shortages were attributed to the disruption of communications and rising living costs.

The situation was said to be particularly acute on Hong Kong Island, which is entirely dependent on imported foodstuffs. Repatriates declared that more than 1,000,000 Chinese and foreigners, including 3,000 British civilian internees, are near starvation there.

Without sensationalism, these sources expect a famine this winter in Hong Kong City.

In addition to the 6,300 Americans, approximately 13,500 British, Canadians, and Netherlanders remain in camps scattered through Japan, China, and the Philippines. A few hundred still are free because of medical and religious exemptions or special technical employment. About 100 others are free in South Indo-China and 50 others are in confinement in a center near Saigon.

Most of the Americans, some 5,000 of them, remain in the Philippines in three major camps. Possibly less than 100 are in Japan, the remainder having been sent to China.

The Japanese have thrown a blank wall around internment conditions in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

In most camps internees are able to maintain an Occidental subsistence ration only through their own funds for outside purchases to augment Japanese-issued rations. Even this is impossible, however, in Hong Kong, and 3,000 British at Camp Stanley there are suffering undernourishment.

The repatriates said the Stanley internees survived last winter only through the arrival of Red Cross foodstuffs sent on the first repatriation voyage of the Gripsholm. These supplies arrived only after being transshipped from Japan.

"The internees there are all suffering from malnutrition," one responsible repatriate said. "Many are so weak I am afraid it will be too late for them if the supplies are held several months in Yokohama warehouses as the last lot was."

Internee officials have attempted to obtain Japanese permission to have fodstuffs unloaded this time during the scheduled stopover in Hong Kong of the Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru on the homeward journey, but the Japanese gave no assurance.

The condition of several thousand British and Canadian war prisoners at Kowloon is unknown, but they also presumably are feeling the pinch.

Out of the Clutches of Japan

Associated Press

Repatriates Waiting for Passes

American repatriates wait in a shelter on the dock at Mormugao, Portuguese India, for identification cards that will permit them to board the Swedish liner Gripsholm for the trip to the United States after the exchange of American and Japanese nationals.

Japanese Internment Camp 'Awful Picnic' for U. S. Girl

Continued from Page 1

versity. The kids thought that would be swell because everyone would be together. I hadn't seen most of my classmates since the war started.

We went into the internment camp and had cold beans for our first breakfast. It was hard to sleep on a stone floor, but after a while I got a cot. We didn't have hot food for a few days, but it was just like a picnic because we ate outdoors and had fun playing on the grounds.

We thought we were going home soon, but the news got around that we wouldn't, so we had to start getting things in order. It was awfully crowded in the sleeping rooms. Sometimes I couldn't get to sleep at night there was so much noise and confusion.

The kids usually were contented with most anything but after six months of this, one little boy said to his mother:

"When are we going home from this awful picnic?" And that's how I felt, too.

I became 13 in camp, and began to grow discontented. Girls my age were beginning to think about hair and clothes, but we didn't have anything more than we could carry. My shoes wore out and I had to wear wooden shoes called "bakias." it took a while to get used to wearing bakias without tripping over everything, but even learning that didn't prevent blisters.

After a while I stopped worrying about appearances and thought of food. I certainly wanted ice cream, candy, sodas and all that. Also I often thought that a piece of bread and butter would take away that empty feeling.

School in camp was quite a mess. We had no place to concentrate on homework. We had a baseball and a basketball team, but after a while that got tiresome because we had to play the same teams over again.

I guess we did have fun once in a while, but it was awfully boresome.

I left lots of friends whom I was sorry to leave. Still, I am looking forward to seeing home again. I have been thinking about all the new things I am going to do.

Believe me, there are a lot of them.

King of Italy Visits Naples

NAPLES, Nov. 2. Delayed. (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel arrived incognito today from Brindisi and although the purpose of his visit is unknown it was believed he would attempt to confer with Count Carlo Sforza and other leaders who favor his abdication as the first step toward solving Italy's political dilemma.

An unimpeachable informant disclosed that Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, had declined to see the King at Brindisi after arriving in Italy from the United States.

This informant said the Monarch had sent emissaries to the Count to tell him the King wished to grant him an audience. Count Sforza, however, was said to have declined in virtually an unprecedented action, giving as his excuse his plan to leave immediately for Naples.

Persons close to Count Sforza said he is adamant on the question of the King's abdication.

He takes the position the King betrayed the nation in permitting the rise of Fascism and that only the withdrawal of the sovereign as well as Crown Prince Umberto can pave the way to rejuvenation of the country. He declares he sees this as a prerequisite not only to establishment of a new government but for Italy's full participation in the war.

OPA Charges Distiller With Price Violation

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Edward L. Coffey, chief district Office of Price Administration attorney, announced Nov. 3 the New York district OPA had instituted Federal court action to restrain the National Distillers Products Corp. and its sales agent, Bellows & Co., Inc., from selling liquor above ceiling prices.

L. A. Welsh Is Appointed To WPB Post in Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—Appointment of L. A. Welsh as Acting Director of the Detroit Regional Office of the War Production Board was announced yesterday by H. G. Batcheller, Vice-Chairman in Charge of Operations.

Mr. Welsh, who has been serving as assistant to the director of field operations for the WPB in Washington, succeeds D. J. Hutchins, who resigned to return to private business.

Mr. Welsh is President and General Manager of the Avery Farm Machinery Corp., Peoria, Ill. Before entering the farm equipment field he was General Sales Manager of the Silent Automatic Corp., Detroit.

Civilians in Britain To Get Patch Paint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wartime emergency paint—500,000 gallons, ready mixed—will be distributed to the United Kingdom for essential repair and maintenance of private property, the United States Department of Commerce recently learned through trade reports.

The paint, intended for "exterior patch painting" only, will be distributed in pint and quart containers. The only color available will be dark brown. It may possibly contain an unpleasant odor due to a solvent of coal tar naphtha. But British consumers will get paint.

WMC Announces Rule On 'Essential' Class

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission has ruled that 75 per cent of a firm's production must be in the "essential" class before the company can qualify as an essential establishment for Selective Service and manpower purposes.

If the essential work is carried on separately, however, the plant may get the essential rating for that portion of its work only.

The ruling was dated Oct. 11 and distributed to WMC regional directors as "WMC Field Instruction No. 53," but was not made public until revealed by industrial sources. The mmemorandum to regional offices said it "supersedes all previous instructions on the subject."

An essential plant can obtain deferment for its key workers. Also, its workers may not quit a job without getting a release from the employer or from the U. S. Employment Service.

Philippine 'Quislings' Assassinated

By Raymond P. Cronin

Former Associated Press bureau chief at Manila now returning home aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm after 21 months internment in the Philippines

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PORT ELIZABETH, Union of South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP)—A wave of sensational assassinations and attempted killings, some carried out by anti-Japanese elements against Filipinos and Chinese whom they accused of collaboration with the conquerors, swept the Manila area late last spring and in the early summer.

The Japanese in turn executed at least 14 Filipinos and one Chinese.

Reports which reached me in Santo Tomas internment camp through channels I consider reliable identified some of the victims.

One who survived an assassination attempt was Jose P. Laurel, now the Japanese-sponsored President of the islands. As chief of a "pacification commission" he was responsible for sundry drives against Filipino guerrillas opposing the Japanese.

Mr. Laurel was shot twice from concealment while he was golfing last May at the Wackwack Country Club. He was rushed to a hospital and recovered. A dozen young Filipinos were executed for the attempt.

Others Reported Killed

Among others reported killed were Andang Roces, junior General Manager of the T. V. T. publications, and his wife; Dr. Tee Han-kee, high chief of the pro-Japanese Chinese Association of the Philippines; Secretary Tan of the same Association; and Jose de Jesus, a high official of the Finance Department. The T. V. T. newspapers served as organs of the Japanese military from the early days of the occupation, when a Japanese company "purchased" the publications.

Many other attempted assassinations were reported to me by reliable quarters, but I was unable to confirm them since I was a prisoner in Santo Tomas.

The Japanese military administration in Manila boasted publicly that it was maintaining a hands-off policy while President Laurel and his cohorts were drafting a new constitution, but I had assurances from unimpeachable sources that the Japanese dictated all provisions dealing with foreign relations. Mr. Laurel was inaugurated as President last month.

Kalabapi Organized

The puppet government has organized the Kalabapi, a national service organization charged with the job of wiping out all traces of United States sovereignty and getting the Philippines back to a strictly Asiatic way of life.

The Kalabapi operated neighborhood associations, which all Filipinos are told to join—or else. The associations keep strict control of all movements of the population, handle rationing, and conduct night patrols to aid the Japanese-controlled police. Monthly rations handed out by the associations are pitifully small, the Japanese having bled the country white and left the masses on a slow-starvation diet.

I was told by many in positions to observe the situation at close range that the Filipino masses still are loyal to the United States.

The phrase, "Asia for Asiatics," is the chief point of Japanese propaganda, with the Filipinos being called to rise up and smite the whites who held them in subjugation for centuries.

U. S. Submarines Sink 10 Japanese Vessels

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 4

Sinking of 10 Japanese merchantmen and damaging of 3 others by American submarines was reported by the Navy today, bringing to 487 the number of Japanese ships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by undersea craft.

The Navy's communiqué also reported the sinking of a 1,000-ton freighter by a Navy reconnaissance plane off Ocean Island, 750 miles northeast of Guadalcanal.

Among the ships sunk were six freighters, a large cargo transport, and two tankers. The damaged vessels included two more freighters and a tanker.

Japanese Brutality

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP)—Travelers from French Indo-China say that 22 Australian prisoners have been decapitated in that Japanese-occupied land for reasons unannounced.

They were a part of 965 prisoners held by the Japanese in Indo-China. A traveler said 350 Australians were still interned near Saigon and others were used in road and railroad work. Their condition was described as pitiful. They are worked hard and are forced to beg bread from friendly natives, it was declared.

The travelers said eight United States Army air officers who got out of the Philippines by crossing the China Sea in a Chinese sampan were captured by the Japanese after their arrival at a small port on the Asian mainland in April, 1942, but then escaped into China.

The airmen, their rank and home towns unstated, were listed as Ralph Frolick, H. Stevenson, Robert Hughes, James Ladson, A. H. James, R. T. Trian, E. A. Peterson and H. E. Brandt.

Jose Osmena Killed

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP)—Jose Osmena, son of Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Islands, was reported yesterday to have been killed in the Islands several months ago.

American citizens recently freed from the Japanese internment camp near Manila said reports had reached their camp that Mr. Osmena was slain while traveling from Cebu to another of the islands, apparently a victim of turbulent conditions under Japanese rule. Details were lacking. The elder Osmena is now in the United States.

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French Want Voice in Allied Parleys

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 4—The absence of any mention of France in connection with postwar-collaboration plans of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China is unanimously and deeply deplored by the delegates it has been possible to talk with since the French provisional "Consultative Assembly" had its inaugural session here yesterday afternoon.

Whether from Occupied France—as nearly half the delegates are—exiles from France, or representatives of French territory overseas, they whole-heartedly indorse Gen. Charles de Gaulle's declaration in his opening address to the Assembly, "France thinks any European settlement and any major world settlement made without her would not be a good settlement. . . . That is why the Committee for National Liberation now claims the right to present, with great nations, solutions which France judges necessary to the settlement of this war and the organization of the world to come."

The delegates insist that denial of this right must, after France's liberation, add immensely to the Committee's difficult problems which in General de Gaulle's words yesterday must be solved "in the presence of forces, friendly, to be sure, but foreign forces whose psychology inevitably does not always coincide with ours."

Comment Unfavorable

Some comment on this topic was expressed in cynical, if not bitter, terms. It is true that it was decided at Moscow to invite the French Committee of National Liberation to participate with representatives of Russia, the United States, and Great Britain in advisory transactions on a politico-military commision about to be established here.

But this emerges as a body confining itself to the consideration of affairs connected with Italy. And the French still feel irked at being left out at the important formative stage of consultation regarding matters in which France is destined to have a vital postwar interest when—to quote General de Gaulle again—"it recovers its power and influence, elements essential to general stability."

One of the most influential political characters in North Africa made the following forecast to me on the outcome of the Moscow deliberation: "If the politico-military commission devotes itself to relatively minor and localized affairs, the French undoubtedly will be invited to join it. But if it is overshadowed by some international commission in London as the main instrument for international collaboration during and after the war, France won't be named in that connection."

French Claim Place

This prophecy has been borne out. It is recognized that the Moscow conference achieved important progress toward international agreement necessary to winning the war in the quickest possible time and thus expediting the rehabilitation of France and other occupied countries. But the French insist that France is going to be a great nation again and that when the war ends, it will be impossible to insure a satisfactory state of European affairs unless the French viewpoint is taken fully into consideration before hand.

The French—particularly sensitive now to any apparent lack of consideration—hope that this will be adequately recognized by the Americans, British, and Russians, who will be meeting in London as the consultative council for European affairs.

The question Frenchmen now are asking is, What is France's role to be after the war. At present, it is unhappy enough, since the country is in German hands and Frenchmen anxious to deliver it are dependent upon the Allies for well-nigh everything they need for this purpose as well as the means of looking after the essential needs of the French population when the Nazis are driven out. They are in no position to bargain or even to negotiate. They are a pawn in a vast military game which can be played to a successful finish only by close teamwork among the "big four" in the Moscow lineup. Behind military considerations lie political ones, and behind these, economic ones.

French View

France's future is tied up with both when the Allies have accomplished their purely military tasks and at the moment—as the French see it—a new Europe is being blueprinted according to a plan in which the Frenchmen so far have had no say.

Is France to be an eastern outpost for the United States and Britain in Europe or a western outpost for Russia?

The most authoritative French politicians with whom I have discussed this question here say France already has suffered heavily as a result of being the former.

At the same time, they scout the idea that France will turn communist after the war. They say France always instinctively looked for an ally east of Germany. Hence the friendships with Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Russia. The French have the greatest desire for effective postwar alliances with the sovereigns whose influence on the balance of power in Europe has been so formidably illustrated. But they say this does not mean they have any desire to see France communized.

Anglo-U. S. Trend

After all, they point out, United States and Britain are both developing close association with the Russians, and this trend is not described as connoting prospective communization. Frenchmen argue that the French national temperament and tradition are opposed to such a development.

It is a fact that young Communists took the lead in the patriot uprising against the Germans in Corsica. But since then, it is declared, these dynamic Corsicans have been undergoing an "education" by absorption into the Corsican national front in which the preponderant influence is described as moderate. Most spokesmen in Underground France insist that what the people there desire after the war is a republican regime strengthened by purging the elements that brought disaster to the Third Republic.

Their most urgent avowed mission is to clean up speedily the remaining Vichy elements in North Africa and to insure that a similar purge is carried out in France as soon as the country is liberated. They deplore that the Allies found it military expedient to negotiate with representatives of the old regime. Among such representatives, I have found here a great fear of Russian intentions.

Sentiment Against de Gaulle

This has been intensified by the fact that the Soviet is sufficiently keenly interested in the prospective politico-military commission to announce its intention to send a mission some 40 strong to Algiers. These sentiments are most marked among the officer class in the French North African Army, where it still is possible to find strong anti-de Gaullist opinion.

Most regular French North African Army officers declare that they are not interested in politics. And this means in most cases that they are no more faithful to the status quo than French military men who are interested in political reforms.

What Frenchmen are declared to be fighting for now under the Committee of National Liberation, influenced by the new provisional "Consultative Assembly," is, first, the freeing of France, then restoration of France to a place among the great powers of Europe and the world. In connection with the latter aim, closely linked with Allied decisions regarding the future of Germany, they say they feel the need for a voice in major international discussions such as are promised for London in the future as a result of the Moscow conference.

Mediterranean Zone Casualties Are 31,126

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 4

American Army casualties in the Mediterranean war zone from the initial landings in North Africa the night of last Nov. 7-8 until Oct. 29 totaled 31,126, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today.

Of this total, he said, 5,830 were killed, 17,621 were wounded, and 7,675 missing, of whom most undoubtedly are prisoners of the Germans.

British losses in the same area during the same period have been somewhat higher, the Secretary said.

"Axis losses in this same area are estimated at 40,000 killed and 90,000 wounded," Mr. Stimson said, "and the official count of Axis prisoners taken by the Allies in that year is 468,055.

"This makes a total of Axis casualties of approximately 600,000, or a ratio of about 6 to 1 in our favor."

Monarchy Losing in Italy and Gaining in Spain

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—The latest developments in Italy, including the probable abdication of King Victor Emmanuel as well as the establishment of the European Advisory Council as outlined at Moscow, are expected here to have important repercussions on the political situation in Spain.

Gen. Francisco Franco has been rapidly losing ground lately. In fact the best informed sources anticipate that his overthrow may be now only a matter of a few months, perhaps even less.

The tendency toward democratization in Italy, it is felt here, is likely to hasten this development in Spain.

Contrast

Spain and Italy however provide contrast rather than parallel in this respect. In Italy everything points to the abdication of the King and possibly to the eventual overthrow of the Italian Monarchy itself and the institution of a republic. In Spain, on the contrary, the underlying current appears to be toward the overthrow of General Franco and the re-establishment of a monarchy along liberal lines.

The key log of the Spanish jam consists of Falangists. This Fascist organization has been until fairly recently the framework of Franco's dictatorship. While its chief, Serrano Suñer, was in the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and acting as Franco's right-hand man, the Falange naturally was blamed for all unpopular features of the Franco regime.

Becomes Unpopular

Since Señor Suñer's dismissal, a great deal of criticism has been transferred to Franco himself, and, like the Falange, he has become extremely unpopular in the country.

More recently he has incurred the displeasure of a large number of other Spanish Army chiefs. Gen. Francisco Jordana, Spain's Foreign Minister, who is regarded as particularly friendly to Britain and favorable to the Allied cause, has been gaining proportionately in popularity.

Among the people as a whole, discontent takes the form of anger against bureaucratic tyranny, and interference by secret police, which have had to be mtultiplied to cope with growing dissatisfaction. In these circumstances there is a general tendency to turn toward a monarchy as offering a possible way out.

Careful observers, who have been in Spain recently, estimate that probably from two thirds to three quarters of the population now favor a monarchist restoration, and they report that many former Republicans and Liberals have now come to conclusion that Spain needs stability which a monarchy would provide, on the condition that there were sufficient constitutional safeguards.

The Falangists on the right, and the Communists on the left, are opposing restoration. The Army is on the whole favorable, although relations between General Franco and Don Juan, third son of ex-King Alfonso, who is being proposed by the Royalists as King in the event of restoration of the Monarchy, haven't been very good lately.

But two recent developments of a contrasting nature appear to increase the prospects of a Spanish Monarchy being restored. One is the revival of activity by Spanish Free Masons. This Liberal group, which in Spain has strong socialistic leanings, was the important factor in overthrowing the Monarchy and military dictatorship in 1931.

Free Masons Active

There are signs that today Free Masonry is quietly mobilizing its forces against Franco. Whether Spanish Free Masonry actually favors restoration of the Monarchy is doubtful, but in some Spanish quarters in London it is believed that Free Masons might take the view that a constitutional monarchy, provided in the interim, is the solution of Spain's political problem.

The other factor is Gil Robles, dynamic leader of the Roman Catholic Party who has been living in exile, principally in Portugal, since the civil war. He was head of the strongest single party in Cortes at the time war broke out in July, 1936.

Spain's political situation is by no means clear, however, and restoration of the Monarchy would raise many difficult problems, such as demands of Catalonia and Basque Provinces for autonomy. Still, according to the latest reliable information reaching London from Spain, the current is flowing strongly in that direction and it is certainly flowing strongly against Franco.

American foreign policy hardens toward France. Editorial Page.

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U. S. Landing on Bougainville: Foxhole Report on 'Hot' Fight

Continued from Page 1

remained to fire on our flanks.

At one time, I crept into a foxhole behind a beach breastwork mound with two raiders comprising the point of our column. We could hear the Japanese chattering on the other side barely 10 feet away.

Grenade Fighting

In the brief exchange of grenades over the top of the five-foot mound, several exploded within a few feet of us. But the Japanese grenades were ineffective and our opponents came out second best.

During this time, a few Japanese aircraft arrived to strafe the beach beside us. They moved out over our shipping, where we could see them later falling into the sea in long streamers of flame. These were the remnants of the first of two powerful enemy air thrusts which were turned back with heavy losses by our fighter umbrella during the day.

Continuing our push toward the bivouac area, we passed through an elaborate system of trenches, gun emplacements, and pill boxes—all in the construction stage. These explained the short-lived opposition to the initial landing. The Japanese still were building a defense system which might have been formidable. Had we landed a fortnight later, our casualties might have been far greater than the relatively few that were counted.

Hasty Exit

We reached the edge of the bivouac area just as the Japanese began evacuating from the opposite side, throwing a heavy volume of fire between the wood shacks that lay between us. Behind them, they had left mess kits filled with food and a smoking galley fire, testifying to the complete surprise of our attack.

The invasion of Bougainville had been long expected, but Allied landings four days earlier on Treasury and Choiseul Islands close to the end of southern Bougainville apparently had fostered the belief that the blow would fall in that area. The Japanese, therefore, were unprepared for the attack, which hit a vulnerable central flank, though they had tried to rush last-minute defenses.

By the end of the morning, the beachhead had been virtually secured. Heavy gunfire still was audible from Torokina Point, where Marine raiders were hastening the withdrawal of the remaining defenders. About 1,000 yards offshore on the tiny Purata Island group, the Japanese cut off from escape still were fighting a suicidal battle which before it ended accounted for the largest number of Marine casualties.

Shuttle Boat Service

Higgins boats continued all-day shuttling between the transport and cargo ships and the landing beaches. Once during the afternoon, a heavy concentration of Japanese aircraft was reported approaching and the ships hauled anchor in order to have more room to maneuver in case an attack developed.

It was a risky operation in uncharted waters and one ship ran up on a reef close to shore. But our fighter coverage intercepted and repulsed an attack and the ship returned to finish unloading. Sea-going tugs which accompanied the landing force for emergency calls hauled the grounded ship off the reef with no apparent damage.

Barring potential attack at a later date which could develop from any of numerous powerful enemy garrisons on Bougainville, the initial landing resulted in a complete breakup of all resistance. Admiral Wilkinson's "hot potato" had cooled off considerably during the first day's series of land and air successes.

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Lot of Buzzer Pushing Helps Ickes to Handle His 39 Jobs

By Frank L. Weller
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — Harold L. ("Curmudgeon") Ickes shoved back from his desk with that "I-get-so-tired-being-right-all-the-time" look.

I had called to find out how Harold handles his 39 wartime jobs.

So the Interior Secretary reached for a battery of bell buttons. He said to watch.

He pushed one and told C. E. Newton, his Deputy Coal Mines Administrator, to release a strike-free mine from Government control.

He pushed another and sent word to Tom Taylor, United States predator hunter in Kinney County, Texas, to shoot a mountain lion that had killed 300 sheep and goats.

A call to Howard A. Gray, Deputy Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War, rerouted a coal train from shipside destination to a fuel-famished steel plant.

When President Roosevelt suddenly ordered him to take over strike-bound coal mines, Mr. Ickes got so confused, what with all his new titles such as Solid Fuels Administrator for War, Petroleum Administrator for War, Co-ordinator for Fisheries, and whatnot, that he called a staff meeting to figure out what else he was.

The White House had overlooked a title for his new job, so lawyers dissected the Executive order and decided he was "Federal Coal Mines Administrator," but Mr. Ickes never could remember it.

Mike Straus, the Interior Deparement's first assistant secretary, typed the title on a card and pinned it on Harold's vest, so he'd be safe in conferences.

In a day or two, however, it turned out that in the jumble Mr. Ickes had taken over three Government mines on public domain and inadvertantly sent himself three telegrams authorizing "H. L. Ickes" to act as "Federal operator."

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Ickes Enjoys Variety in Work

Wide World

One of Capital's Busiest Desks

Among the long list of jobs held down by Harold L. Ickes are 23 regular positions, stemming from his Secretaryship of the Interior Department, 12 so-called outside jobs, such as "Member, National Power Policy Committee," and four special war jobs, as Solid Fuels, Petroleum, Coal Mine, and Fisheries Administrator.

Ickes Asks Miners to Dig More and Still More Coal

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Lewis last March when he touched off the recurrent coal crises.

But this pay boost has not been accomplished by a substantial rise in wage rates, which would have been considered a violation of the wartime wage stabilization agreement, but rather by counting travel time as work time, cutting down on lunch hours, and paying for miners' equipment.

'Portal-to-Portal' Pay

The agreement signed by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ickes gives the miners $8.50 for a strict "portal-to-portal" day—the first "portal-to-portal" calculation in mining history. This compares with the past rate of $7 for a seven-hour day excluding underground travel time.

The new pact does not differ in its results, so far as the miners' pay envelopes are concerned, with the Illinois coal agreement which the National War Labor Board sought to trim by 37½ cents, thereby spurring the latest coal walkout.

The agreement incorporates all sections of the Illinois agreement approved by the NWLB and these include the lump-sum payment of $40 to each of the miners as retroactive pay for travel time between March 1, when the old contract expired, and June 20, when the miners agreed to work for the Government.

The Illinois coal agreement, which Mr. Lewis wanted for all the mines, would have provided $8.50 for nine hours underground, including 7¾ hours of actual mining, 45 minutes' travel time, and 30 minutes for lunch. The Ickes-Lewis agreement provides $8.50 for the same-length day, but requires eight hours of actual mining and the lunch period will be only 15 minutes.

For the 80,000 anthracite miners, the new agreement also takes 15 minutes off their lunch period and thus adds 37.8 cents to the daily pay. With the 32.2 cents already allowed by the NLWB, this gives the hard-coal miners a daily wage increase of 60 cents. Because it increases wages by adding working time at lunch, this agreement is not considered violative of the "Little Steel" formula.

The "memorandum of agreement" stated that utilization of the 15 minutes removed from the lunch period will "yield an estimated additional annual tonnage of coal in excess of 20,000,000 tons of bituminous and 2,000,000 tons of anthracite."

Mr. Ickes and Mr. Lewis held four conferences having a total duration of an hour and a half in the two days which settled the latest coal walkout. While the agreement is hailed as ending a disastrous strike, it will last only for the duration of Government operation of the mines, which is scheduled to end 60 days after full production is restored by terms of the Smith-Connally Act.

Whether the agreement will be acceptable to, and ratified by, the mine owners could not be learned. They were not parties to the bargaining, but it is thought very likely that they will be forced to accept the status prevailing when the mines are returned to them.

Reports from Alabama, where 22,000 miners have been out on strike, indicated a refusal there to return to the pits until the National War Labor Board approves the new contract, spokesmen declaring they "have faith in Ickes but none in the War Labor Board."

The National War Labor Board met today to consider whether it will ratify the agreement.

At coal fields in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, and in other western states, union spokesmen said efforts would be made to get the miners back to work within 12 to 48 hours.

In making the new "tentative" agreement, the Governmena actually set aside the National War Labor Board's policy of refusing to negotiate with a union while its members were on strike.

Text of Pact Ending Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — "Following is the text of the "Memorandum of Agreement" for returning striking coal miners to their jobs:

On Nov. 1, 1943, the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the direction of the President, took possession of the coal mines at which a strike or stoppage had occurred or was threatened. The order of the President authorized and directed the Secretary to offer to the mine workers a contract governing the terms and conditions of employment for the period of the operation of the mines by the Government in accordance with the opinion of the National War Labor Board, in the matter of Illinois Coal Operators Association and United Mine Workers of America of Oct. 26, 1943, and with such further directives as may be given by the War Labor Board. It further required the Secretary to submit the contract to the Board for its approval.

The mining of coal for war must be resumed immediately. In order to accomplish this, the parties have reached a tentative agreement in accordance with the opinion of the National War Labor Board. This agreement provides for the relinquishment of the mine workers of 15 minutes out of the customary 30-minute lunch period. The utilization of this 15-minute period for productive work will yield an estimated additional annual tonnage of coal in excess of 20,000,000 tons of bituminous and 2,000,000 tons of anthracite.

The following agreement is therefore made:

A. In respect to bituminous mines:

1. All of the provisions of the Illinois contract which were not disapproved by the National War Labor Board in its decision of Oct. 26, 1943, shall become effective at the time stated in this agreement, provided, however, that the provisions of paragraph 13 of the Illinois contract shall not be applicable to the Government.

2. In applying the opinion of the National War Labor Board to the areas other than the Illinois area, the parties have assumed an average travel time throughout the areas of 45 minutes a day in accordance with the assumption by the National War Labor Board in the Illinois case. This assumption is made solely for the purposes of this agreement and is limited thereto.

3. The prevailing customary 30-minute lunch period is hereby reduced to 15 minutes, and the mine workers agree to work said additional 15 minutes as productive time and shall be paid therefor on the basis of time and one half for each day worked. This is intended to provide, in addition to the increase approved in the National War Labor Board order of Oct. 28, an increase of 37.8 cents a day for all-day and monthly men. All contract miners, consideration miners and contract mine laborers will receive an increase of 37.8 cents per start. The proportion of the proper share of the increase for this 15-minute additional productive work in respect to contract mine laborers is to be paid by the operator in accordance with established custom and practice.

C. In respect to both bituminous and anthracite mines:

1. This agreement is to cover all of the possessed coal mines which had contracts with the United Mine Workers of America for a period ending during the year 1943.

2. It is expressly affirmed that both parties will take all appropriate steps to assure maximum safety in working conditions and will co-operate to that end.

3. This agreement shall promptly be submitted, in accordance with the direction of the President, to the National War Labor Board for its approval. Subject to that approval, this agreement becomes effective today.

(Signed) Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior.
(Signed) John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America.

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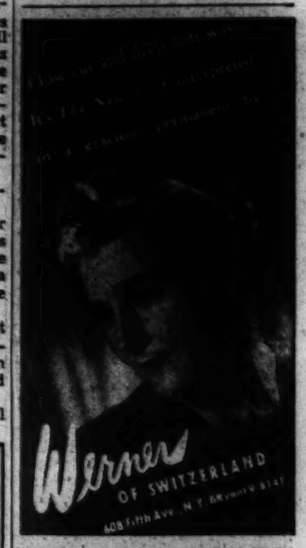

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Hoover Urges Feeding Europe Now as Need of Blockade Ebbs

Continued from Page 1

but has just been brought up for hearings. The large number of Senators who attended today's hearing even though they were not members of the Subcommittee showed the extent of interest it has stirred up over the country.

Actually the Senate relief resolution would have no binding effect on American foreign policy. It would be chiefly an expression of sentiment, just as is the Connally resolution, but might induce the President and the State Department to re-examine the whole feeding question in a new light.

The Gillette resolution reads: "Resolved that the Senate respectfully urges that the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in cooperation with the British Government and the governments of Sweden, Switzerland and the accredited representatives of the other governments concerned, the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries where the need is now the most acute; this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations."

Mr. Hoover denied to the committee that exile governments in London had opposed feeding of their people.

He said he had no assurance that the Nazis would make the necessary agreements, but said if they refused or violated them, a moral stigma would fall on them.

Blockade Not Vital Now

Mr. Hoover conceded that in the early stages of the war the British were in a "desperate situation" that made them insistent on a blockade of Europe. He added: "We have not arrived at the stage when we are all confident of success. Even if there is a risk in it, we can take it now."

The former President held that the feeding experiment, if undertaken, would furnish "a distinct spiritual lift to the whole of this country and to Great Britain."

He contended that feeding is not a military question and said that opinions of military men, if they oppose it, should be overruled by humanitarians.

The Gillette resolution originally omitted France as one of the areas to be fed, but Mr. Hoover insisted that it and "all areas that could be reached in safety," be included in the experiment.

The 75,000 tons of food needed for his experiment, he told the Senators, could be furnished by South America and would not, even if it leaked feed to Germany, feed it for more than 12 hours.

Meanwhile, Francis B. Sayre, special assistant to the Secretary of State, conferred with various groups of congressmen about rehabilitation plans to be discussed at the forthcoming international relief conference at Atlantic City. The State Department has a general understanding with these committees that it will keep them informed.

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C. I. O. to Spend $700,000 In 1944 Political Campaign

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—Sidney Hillman told the Congress of Industrial Organizations' convention here today that $700,000 has been pledged for next year's election campaign and that the drive to get out the vote of 14,000,000 trade unionists on a ward and precinct basis will be the greatest political movement ever put on by labor in the United States.

Mr. Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is chairman of C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee, and has just returned from a preliminary 10,000-mile swing around the country laying the groundwork for a united labor drive to include American Federation of Labor and Railway Brotherhoods.

As a preliminary budget, Mr. Hillman announced, each of the C. I. O. "Big Four," Steel, Amalgamated Clothing, Auto and Electric Workers' Unions have pledged $100,000 to the political fund, with another $100,00 from the national C. I. O. treasury, and a supplementary $200,000 by smaller member unions.

History-Making Intent

Here are the high lights of the most ambitious labor political drive in history:

Fourteen regional offices will be set up. Every effort will be made to obtain joint action of C. I. O., A. F. of L., Rail Brotherhoods, farmers and "liberal" elements.

Labor will indorse old party candidates, and specifically avoid a third party.

The major drive will be on the congressional and local level. Implicit in the campaign is the belief that Mr. Roosevelt will be renominated, and that labor's effort should be directed to reduce "obstruction" in Congress.

C. I. O. lawyers have analyzed the political contribution feature of the Smith-Connally Act and conclude that it puts no major barrier in the way of direct trade-union political actions financial contributions.

Besides Mr. Hillman, the Political Action Committee comprises Van A. Bittner, Vice-Chairman; R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers; Sherman H. Dalrymple, Rubber Workers; Albert J. Fitzgerald, United Electric Workers, and David J. McDonald, Steel Workers.

Plans of C. I. O. leaders are to make next year's political drive the equivalent in energy and expense of the organizational drives of 1935, 1936 and 1937, which put the new labor group on its feet. Headquarters will be in New York and Washington.

Permanent Party Machinery

Mr. Hillman reports that in Ohio, Minnesota, Washington, California, New Jersey, and other states a basis of labor political unity has already been achieved. Labor discontent over "congressional obstruction" already in evidence at this convention is widespread, according to Mr. Hillman.

Labor's campaign will be more than to exert a balance-of-power influence in close elections, according to plans. Pressure will be exerted in the nominations and particularly in those areas where labor is strongest.

It is believed that the preliminary $700,000 will be several times multiplied by local labor contributions. Plans call for what appears to be a new permanent political party machinery with offices on a precinct basis in many states.

Completing his address Sidney Hillman mentioned the "fourth term."

He said the C. I. O. drive "was not a fourth-term movement only."

"There's no question of there being dissatisfaction with some of the executive agencies; we have many great problems but we are not committing ourselves to '44 in '43. For myself, I would still raise my voice for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, if the election were to be held within the next few months."

Mr. Hillman emphasized the new drive would be on a permanent basis. The forthcoming election year would be crucial, he warned, and labor should not put too much faith in election promises. Referring to New York Governor Dewey who spoke before a state C. I. O. convention last Saturday, Mr. Hillman said his professions for "free enterprise" were satisfactory, but that the era of free enterprise was fading as monopoly took over.

Labor's rank and file is enthusiastic for the big new drive, Mr. Hillman added, and is ahead of leadership in the political movement.

The C. I. O.'s resolution on political action today praised President Roosevelt, but left out a fourth-term indorsement. It directed most attention to so-called Republican "reactionaries" and "anti-Administration" Democrats in Congress.

"A combination of the two groups," it charged, "has succeeded in scuttling the vital home-front program of economic stabilization through price control and equitable taxation."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who addressed the convention yesterday, received an enthusiastic reception.

She expressed satisfaction over the convention's no-strike pledge "because the importance of production is paramount."

The "great part of the public," she said, "does not know what really leads to strikes."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that "if the workers give a no-strike pledge then it is the responsibility of the citizens of this country to see that the conditions are remedied that would otherwise lead to strikes."

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Good News for Edge

Associated Press

Winner in New Jersey Gets Returns

Walter E. Edge, newly elected Republican Governor of New Jersey, having defeated Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark in last Tuesday's election, here gets the returns of the voting with Mrs. Edge at their home in Ventnor, N. J.

Long-Missing Hero of Bataan Battle Returns to Kin in Texas—And Steak

ALBANY, Texas, Nov. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, reported missing for months after the fall of Bataan, has come home—and an accumulation of ration points will bring him the steak he requested.

The Army flier left here in October, 1941, for Manila. He came back with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit and the Silver Star.

One of his cablegrams from the Pacific said "save a Shackelford County steak for me." The Dyess family conserved meat points for his arrival.

What happened to him after the fall of Bataan remains undisclosed. "I can't say a word" said Colonel Dyess upon his arrival.

One of the few times Colonel Dyess was heard from after leaving Texas was on Easter Sunday, 1942, as he led a small band of soldiers into the Philippine hills in a forlorn attempt to continue hostilities with the invaders.

The late Byron Barnton of the New York Times wrote from Australia that Colonel Dyess, then a major, had refused to leave his men on Bataan when he had a chance to escape.

With the 21st Pursuit Squadron on Bataan, Colonel Dyess became known as the one-man scourge of the invading force. He was credited with sinking a 12,000-ton tanker and forcing another to beach, sinking four 100-ton launches, destroying stores and ammunition, and strafing Japanese landing forces.

Relocated Japanese Riot at Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Dillon S. Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority, says a demonstration by a crowd of Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation center Monday was a bid by disloyal leaders to be the first sent back to Japan.

In the first official account of what happened at the center, Mr. Myer told interviewers at Seattle that the Japanese at the Tule Lake center in Northern California all are subject to return to their homeland.

By obvious subversive activity, Mr. Myer said, certain leaders hoped they would be the first returned.

At first one WRA official said the incident was inconsequential, but last night interviewers were given a different picture.

Mr. Myer said an angry crowd of Japanese seized the Administration building and carried on a three-hour mass meeting in their native tongue while keeping 75 Government employees inside virtual prisoners.

Idaho's Record Harvest Of Potatoes Completed

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 4 (AP)—Farmers, businessmen, thousands of school children and workers imported from Mexico have finished Idaho's biggest job—the harvest of its record $50,000,000 potato crop.

Schools in Southern and Eastern Idaho closed for two to four weeks while boys and girls 14 and older worked in the fields.

The crop is nearly 50 per cent greater than last year's, and the 45,355,000 bushels are nearly all in storage or on the way to market, State Agriculture Commissioner Harvey Schwendiman said.

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Edge's Victory in New Jersey May Mark End of Hague Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4—Election of Walter E. Edge, Republican, to succeed Gov. Charles Edison, Democrat, whose term expires in January, opens a rich field of patronage to the Republicans after three lean years.

To Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, who backed his fellow-mayor, Vincent J. Murphy, of Newark, for the office won by Mr. Edge, the Republican victory at the polls is a blow which may be a knockout. During the 25 years he has been a political power in the State, Mr. Hague, until Governor Edison was elected, was never without a friendly Governor in office for more than three years at a stretch. Thus he was able to keep a grip on numerous key jobs vital to the operation of his machine.

His break with Governor Edison more than two years ago over the compromise of railroad taxes and later over constitutional revision foreclosed Mr. Hague on a number of appointments he had hoped to dictate.

Early next year the term of Attorney-General David T. Wilentz, Democrat, expires and his post will go to a Republican. Mr. Wilentz will be one of the first casualties. His term ends in February.

Preceding this, however, Governor Edge will have the naming of a new State Finance Commissioner, a $10,000 a year post now held by Frank R. Walsh. In addition, there is a $5,000 a year Deputy Commissioner berth. The positions are held at the pleasure of the Governor, which means that Mr. Walsh will quit office with Governor Edison.

Another plum falling to the Republicans is the post of Hudson County Prosecutor, now held by Daniel T. O'Regan, whose term ends next year.

The term of Mr. Hague's son as Judge on the Court of Errors and Appeals Bench expires in 1945, the second year of Governor Edge's administration, and will be followed in 1946 by expiration of the term of Chancellor Luther A. Campbell, also of Hudson.

John T. Toohey, Jr., State Commissioner of Labor, and Edward I. Whelan, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, are others ending their terms next year.

In addition to these berths, Governor Edge will inherit more than a score of appointive positions, including two Common Pleas Judges in Hudson County and Judges and Prosecutors in several other counties, over which Governor Edison and the Republican Senate have been feuding for nearly a year and in some instances nearly three years.

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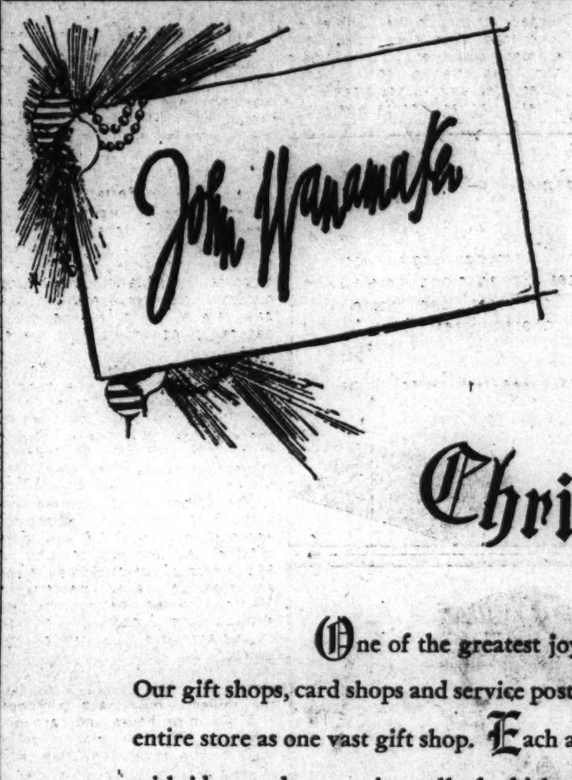

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At John Wanamaker we believe it is most important that all the traditions of Christmas be retained. The right to believe in and enjoy Christmas is one of the things for which we are fighting. The men and women in service will be far happier on Christmas day if they know their loved ones at home are in the familiar holiday setting. It is their wish, too, that every little boy and girl will be able to awaken on Christmas morning with faith that there is a Santa Claus.

We want our customers to enjoy the time they spend shopping for Christmas gifts. Our Christmas decorations and window displays will be simple, in compliance with the request of our government. We will have carol singing in the Grand Court. Santa will arrive on the day after Thanksgiving as he has in the years past—to bring joy to the hearts of the little children.

Christmas shopping should be started far earlier this year than other years, because of the man-power shortage, and the request of our Postmaster is to have all gifts mailed by December 10th. Start your gift buying today at John Wanamaker. Our prices are low today and every day—every month of the year because of our Lowered Price Policy.

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The Home Forum

Invincible Weapons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST gives us a description of the invincible armor with which we can meet every foe fearlessly when he says (Psalms 149:6), "Let the high praises of God be in their mouth, and a twoedged sword in their hand." Both "the high praises of God" and the "twoedged sword" of Truth are necessary for victory. Equipped with these weapons, with what confidence and assurance can we go forward and conquer!

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225), "The powers of this world will fight, and will command their sentinels not to let truth pass the guard until it subscribes to their systems; but Science, heeding not the pointed bayonet, marches on."

What are some of the so-called powers of this world which would claim to fight and seem to obstruct our way heavenward? Is not fear one of them, also hatred, lust, and greed, and all the beliefs of the carnal mind? What can we do about it? What would God have us do? When the children of Israel were faced with what to them seemed inevitable destruction, what were they asked to do? God's command to them was to go forward. As they did so, the waters of the Red Sea rolled back, and they passed over safely. So it will be with us today if we are obedient to God's command and go forward with His high praises in our mouth and the sword of the Spirit in our hand. We, too, can go on our way unafraid.

* * *

Some years ago the writer and a friend had occasion to prove in a very simple way that the protecting power of Spirit is present everywhere. One beautiful afternoon, in the fall of the year, the two friends strolled through some woods. The trail they chose was a wide one and led to an attractive little river, which they followed for a considerable distance. When turning to go back home, they took a different trail, with which one of them thought she was familiar. But after a while she exclaimed, "I don't know where we are." For an hour or more the two walked in every direction, seeking a trail out of the woods, but with no success. The day was drawing to a close, and the prospect of a night in the woods seemed alarming. Suddenly one of the friends said, "There is nothing we can do but sit down and realize God's presence and ever-available guidance, as we are taught to do in Christian Science." Side by side and in silence they prayed. When they had finished they started off again, the right trail was found immediately, and home was reached before nightfall.

Now, to win a victory of any sort, many good qualities are needed, and if we turn to the Bible we find exemplified in Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the perfect demonstration of every good quality. He showed stupendous courage before Pilate; yet how gentle he was when he said (Matthew 19:14), "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Then again how mighty and yet how meek he was, and what holy obedience he expressed when he said (John 4:34), "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work." He knew no will but God's will; his way was always God's way.

* * *

Christian Science teaches us that it is the spiritual qualities we manifest which will enable us to win the victory over the errors of sense. Righteousness, faith, purity, and love are a few of the qualities necessary; but the first and greatest weapon is the spiritual fact that God is All-in-all; hence material existence, with all it includes, is illusive, a mistaken sense of reality, and we need not fear its vaunted claims.

Mrs. Eddy speaks of human concepts as "mortal shadows." She says (Miscellaneous Writings, p.71), "What seems to be of human origin is the counterfeit of the divine,—even human concepts, mortal shadows flitting across the dial of time." No one is afraid of a shadow; it can do nothing. So the mental shadows that we encounter need cause no fear, for the sword of Truth, if correctly wielded, will quickly dispel them. If we remember that God made man in His likeness, reflecting His power and love, His purity and holiness, and His knowledge of good alone, we shall have the confidence to face every difficulty with the calm assurance of the apostle when he wrote (II Corinthians 10:4), "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAJESTIC MOUNT HOOD, IN OREGON: *A Photograph by Stockton Veazey*

MOUNT HOOD IS an eleven-thousand-foot monument, a symbol of the things which endure. In the days of Forty-niners, in the great westward trek, a substantial number of emigrants parted company with their California-bound friends, veered to the Northwest, and put their covered wagons through a wild country, over what was later called the Oregon Trail. Oregon, rich in timber, farm lands, minerals, with rivers filled with fish, was to them the promised land. For this land they set their course and bravely fought their way mile by mile.

On clear days far out on the trail could be seen majestic Mount Hood covered with the eternal snows, an immovable thing of strength and beauty beyond the power of man to change. What courage must have come to tired travelers over the Trail when they saw this great monument!

Today it stands unchanged and still speaks of things not torn by "wars and rumors of wars."

Steel Can Make A Song

I RUN A STORE. The people who buy things don't pay a penny. Nor a bright shining dime or a big silver quarter. Only their hands pay; in hours of work. These hands that help to win the war. My store is back of the busy turning wheels of one of America's big industrial plants. The wheels keep turning.

Through the avenues that are hours and the moments that are the quick confines of minutes, I listen over my counter to the music of the wheels. The wide-banded belts turning over the rotating silver song of a wheel. Belts turning. Belts moving. Wheels going around like ferris wheels slowing slow and slower. Then stop. Stop. The marching of presses. The hammer of molds. The twirling of drills. The echo of steel bands. The song running through a long silver band of steel. The click, clicking of wires being turned into parts. The parts being turned into merchandise that soldiers and sailors need to help win the war.

"You see that steel chest," says a Navy inspector over my counter. "Well, it's O. K.—will look mighty pretty on the *Martha Washington*."

Feet march up and down the long gray halls. Sun peeks in through the slits of bamboo blinds. I look from my counter. Why must a factory be all gray? Gray walls. Gray machines. Gray. Gray. Mine would be soft yellow, pale blue, or orange. These blinds turn the gray shadows into wonderland. The workmen in their little tan and black caps seem in the shadows like ancient guildsmen from long ago. Metalsmiths. Goldsmiths. Locksmiths. Yes, and there are boys, apprentices who seek to be journeymen. In the shadows are school boys helping to win the war.

"I'll take one gross of round-head screws 4 x 3/8," says a happy Russian workman as he stops humming just long enough to ask for the little yellow box of screws. Then he walks away. There goes the song of his "dyno-mite" through the thin pressed steel. There go the rivets, the shining bronze hinges, the bright T handles onto the gray. Gray silver. Chests, log desks, benches, tables, lockers for battleships that help win the war. Oh, yes, and doors!

* * *

Doors? How wonderful a door can be. Big solid plate of brass with corners locked and welded. With shining hinges and big golden knobs. What a bright happy sound of names tinkle through the shelves back of the door that goes into my store. There are mortise latches, friction hinges, knob locks, bell turns, barrel bolts, espagnolette bolts, flush bolts, cremone bolts and boring jigs. Boxes for floor spring hinges, brackets, bumpers, and butterfly hinges. Shutter dogs, locksets, and escutcheons. Oh, what a word—escutcheon, escutcheon, escutcheon. I say it over and over again.

"One dozen six-inch studs with hexagon nuts attached," says a boy in a blue collegiate sweater.

"That's for the *Jeffersonia*?"

"Yes, print M 30082."

For a moment, my poem names are broken by a dozen bars of steel dropped into a bag. Then—anti-rattlers, shutter bars, rosettes.

The bag of silver rattles far down the lane. Then the drills go again and I say it over and over—escutcheon, escutcheon, escutcheon. Ah, what before was a key-hole plate now has a poem for its name! I will put my key in the escutcheon of a door!

* * *

And I run a store. I climb upon a wooden ladder. I reach onto the shelves for gold and for silver. I bask in the shadows of the oriental blinds. Now and then I take a journey far down the gray hall and into foreign parts for new supplies. I explore and my eyes pop open wide. Oh, the kilometer of a steel sound in a room where steel tubing is cut into strips. Oh, the cool confines of steel packed high as trees. It is like a cellar under the earth—steel. Cool steel walls near the packing room where rolls of giant steel are being stored. And the hammer song where the steel is being crated and the men's song where the steel is being shipped away. I walk slowly through the wonderland of industry. The wheels keep turning. Along the line of my journey, women bow low to the humming song of sewing-machines. Steel can make a song as low and lovely as a woodland flute. Steel can store the echo of a song in its very depth. Steel can sing peace.

I've turned into a storekeeper to help the steel wheels go round and round. To help the *Martha Washington*, the *Jeffersonia* or some other steel warrior sail glorious to sea. A store for the war. That's poem enough for me!

W. EDWIN VER BECKE

Considering the Basis of Style

A PERSON FAMILIAR with pictures can . . . immediately recognize a picture by Van Gogh; it could have been painted by no other artist because of its individual way of using materials, the violence of its conception, the brilliance of its color.

So, too, a composer's musical personality may be observed in many things—the way in which he uses the instrument for which he is writing, the distinctive weave of his musical fabric, and, most subtle of all, his individual use of form, the personal way in which he builds his musical structure. All these influence what he had to say and, added to what he was as an individual, give the listener a very definite hint of what to expect in the music he wrote.

A composer's style will be strongly influenced by his period; for no one who has read history doubts that all civilization at any period is pretty much of a piece. . . . So if we know something of the social and economic history of a period we will be better equipped to understand the style of its music and literature. History tells us that the middle of the eighteenth century in Germany saw a definite change in social and political outlook. The earlier part was largely dominated by the tastes of the many small ducal courts that thrived in such centers as Weimar, Cöthen, Eisenach; the later years of the century acquired their tone more from the people themselves who were taking the power more and more into their own hands. The historians have called this a change from *absolutism* to *burgherdom*: what interests us as music lovers is the difference in style between the music of the earlier part of the century, music that was largely influenced by the wealth, power, and ideals of the princes, and the more human, personal idiom of the later period. We find that the music of men like Bach, Handel, and Telemann, who worked in the first half of the century, possesses a certain dignity and pomp, a strongly baroque quality that is quite in keeping with the ideals of that time. But in the works of Haydn and Mozart, who composed toward the end of the century, influenced though these men were by the courts for which they wrote, there is a strong humanism, a warmth of personal expression that strongly foreshadowed the romantic style that was to flourish so luxuriantly during the next hundred years. . . .

Another element of style is technique—the general manner in which a composer uses materials in his constructive processes. This is easy enough to illustrate: Wagner's use of the *leitmotif* (a short, pregnant phrase standing for persons or ideas in his music dramas) shows how out of a tiny seed grows the mighty tree of his style; Franck's peculiar method of using chromatic harmony (built up out of half-steps); Debussy's employment of harmonic overtures (a good example is his *Submerged Cathedral*), developing Chopin's less obvious use of the same device; Scriabin's building his exotic works largely out of one synthetic chord; Schumann's repetition of a shortbreathed space pattern in what one soon comes to believe is a helpless fashion (yet he wrote much fine music; we must beware of damning a composer for his defects, without knowing all his virtues).—From "The Challenge of Listening," by HOWARD D. MCKINNEY AND W. R. ANDERSON. (New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.)

The Norwegian Pine

Upon its cliff the hardy pine
fights winter and the sea
and lifts its living arms in sign
of victory.

Norwegian pine, men say,
Norwegian pine will do:
the fiber and the name
will carry through.

KEITH THOMAS

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

Uovervinnelige våben

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SALMISTEN gir oss en beskrivelse av de uovervinnelige våben med hvilke vi frykt-løst kan tre enhver fiende i møte (Salme 149:6): "Lovsang for Gud er i deres munn og et tveegget sverd i deres hånd." Både "lovsang for Gud" og Sannhetens "tveeggede sverd" er nødvendige for at seier kan vinnes. Med hvilken tillit og forvissning kan vi ikke dra fremad og vinne seier når vi er utstyret med disse våben!

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, sier på side 225 i læreboken *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Denne verdens makter vil kjempe, og vil gi sine skiltvakter befaling til ikke å la sannheten passere vakten før den godkjenner deres systemer; men Videnskapen akter ikke på den felte bajonett og marsjerer videre."

Hvad er nogen av denne verdens såkalte makter som vil foregi å kjempe og synes å legge hindringer for oss på vår vei mot himmelen? Er ikke en av dem frykt, og andre hat, begjær og griskhet og alle det kjødelige sinns forestillinger? Hvad kan vi gjøre ved det? Hvad vil Gud vi skal gjøre? Da Israels barn stod ansikt til ansikt med det som for dem så ut som uundgåelig tilintetgjørelse, hvad blev de så bedt om å gjøre? Guds befaling var at de skulde dra fremad. Da de gjorde dette, blev det Røde Havs vann holdt tilbake, og de gikk trygt over til den annen side. Således vil det gå med oss idag hvis vi er lydige mot Guds befaling og drar fremad med lovsang for Ham i vår munn og Åndens sverd i vår hånd. Også vi kan dra videre uten frykt.

For nogen år siden hadde nedskriveren av dette og en venninne av henne anledning til på en meget enkel måte å bevise at Åndens beskyttende makt er nærværende overalt. En vakker høstdag gikk de to venninner om eftermiddagen en tur gjennem nogen skoger. Den sti de valgte, var vid og bred og førte til en liten elv som de fulgte et temmelig langt stykke. Da de snudde for å gå hjem igjen, tok de en annen sti som den ene av dem trodde hun kjente. Men efter en stunds forløp utbrøt hun: "Jeg vet ikke hvor vi er." I en time eller mer gikk de to i alle retninger og lette efter en sti ut av skogen, men forgjeves. Dagen var snart til ende, og utsikten til å skulle tilbringe en natt i skogen syntes forunderlig. Plutselig sa en av de to venninner: "Der er intet annet for oss å gjøre enn å sette oss ned og holde fast ved at Gud er nærværende, og at Hans ledelse alltid er tilgjengelig, således som vi lærer å gjøre i Kristen Videnskap." Sittende ved siden av hverandre bad de i taushet. Da de var ferdige, drog de av gårde igjen; de fant øieblikkelig den rette sti, og kom hjem før natten falt på.

For å vinne en seier av en hvilken som helst slags kreves det mange gode egenskaper, og hvis vi tar Bibelen for oss, ser vi hvorledes Kristus Jesus, Veiviseren, anskueliggjør den fullkomne demonstrasjon av enhver god egenskap. Han la grenseløst mot for dagen da han stod overfor Pilatus; men hvor mild var han ikke da han sa (Matteus 19:14): "La de små barn være og hindre dem ikke fra å komme til mig! for himlenes rike hører sådanne til." Og atter, hvor mektig og allikevel hvor saktmodig han var og hvilken hellig lydighet han gav uttrykk for, da han sa (Johannes 4:34): "Min mat er å gjøre hans vilje som har sendt mig, og å fullføre hans gjerning." Han kjente ingen annen vilje enn Guds vilje; hans vei var alltid Guds vei.

Kristen Videnskap lærer oss at det er de åndelige egenskaper vi legger for dagen, som vil sette oss i stand til å vinne seier over sansens villfarelser. Rettferdighet, tro, renhet og kjærlighet er nogen få av de egenskaper som er nødvendige; men det første og mektigste våben er den åndelige kjensgjerning at Gud er Alt-i-alt; følgelig er materiell tilværelse, med alt den innbefatter, bedragersk, en feilaktig opfatning av virkeligheten, og vi behøver ikke å frykte dens brautende påstander.

Mrs. Eddy taler om menneskelige begreper som "dødelige skygger". Hun sier (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 71): "Det som synes å være av menneskelig oprinnelse, er den falske efterligning av det guddommelige, —menneskelige begreper, dødelige skygger som glider henover tidens urskive." Ingen er redd for en skygge; den kan ikke gjøre noget. Således behøver heller ikke de mentale skygger vi møter, forårsake nogen frykt, for Sannhetens sverd vil, hvis det svinges på rette måte, forjage dem. Hvis vi husker på at Gud skapte mennesket i Sin lignelse, til å gjenspeile Hans makt og kjærlighet, Hans renhet og hellighet og Hans kjennskap til det gode alene, vil vi være tillitsfulle og gå enhver vanskelighet i møte med den rolige forvissning som apostelen hadde da han skrev (2. brev til korintierne 10:4): "Våre stridsvåben er ikke kjødelige, men mektige for Gud til å omstyrte festnings-verker."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Letter to My Daughter

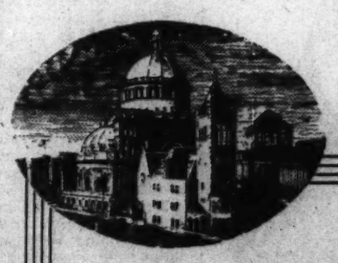
These things will be your legacy:
The first cold prick of snow on your young cheek;
The flower uprooted and pressed to your downward face;
The flowing of words, swift and sure
As the passage of birds over the dreaming valley below;
The meaning of color—dream of white, clarion yellow;
Peace and plenty of green, and red spearing the sunset sky.
There will be sounds of earth, so varied, yet so rare
That you may seek them far, or pass them by,
Or hear their echo on the moving air.
There will be for you the growing wonder of light:
Blue light of evening like water
Through which the stars like flowers undersea
Open their petals in the circling tide;
There will be your first rainbow;
Arc of light moving between two horizons;
Light moving with the seasons; altering with the altered suns;
Saffron of spring, amber of summer, autumn topaz;
Winter's gold wrought from the furnace of the cold.
I shall leave no house, no plot of ground,
Only these changeless wonders to be found.
You will walk where I walked, but will see with different eyes.
You will speak as I spoke, but your words will be yours.
This I know—and the letter I write this day
Will flutter and fall to the ground, without shape, without sound.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

One of the Greatest Charms of Norway

FROM LINDESNES, the most southern point of Norway, to the North Cape it is about 1100 miles as the crow flies, a distance which corresponds approximately to that between Lindesnes and the Pyrenees. The fact that the most westerly point of Norway, at the mouth of the famous Sognefjord, lies on the same meridian as Amsterdam, and the most easterly point near Vardö, on the same meridian as Leningrad, is also instructive as to distances in Norway. Foreigners will do well to bear these points in mind when travelling in this country. They will not then be surprised to learn that the express steamers plying between Bergen and Kirkenes, the last town in Finmark, are unable to cover the distance in less than eight days.

The coast of Norway holds a place of its own in the mind of the Norwegians. From time immemorial down to the middle of the nineteenth century, when the highroad system was thoroughly reformed simultaneously with the construction of the first railway, the coast traffic was the backbone of the trade and commerce of the country, a condition still practically unchallenged in North Norway. The reason is obvious. Norway is on three sides hemmed in by the sea. To the south, to the west and the north the sea rolls against the coasts of this country, geologically one of the most ancient on record, which, after having passed through extraordinary upheavals in the infancy of the earth, finally, at the dawn of history, appeared as it appears today, at the first glance—a gigantic block of stone, rising in lofty massiveness above the sea. Yet it does not convey the dead inertness of a mere block. On the contrary, through numberless centuries the constructive genius of Nature has moulded the Norway block into a relief of wonderful charm and variety, displayed alike in mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, and perhaps, above all, in the bewildering numbers of fjords which split up the coast in the most fantastic way, while off the coast a host of islands and islets—roughly estimated at some hundred and fifty thousand—lays a protective girdle practically all round the country, the open spaces of importance being easily counted on one's fingers. Owing to this extremely complicated coastline Norway is pre-eminently the land of the fjords, a fact which constitutes one of the greatest charms of Norway.—From "Things Seen in Norway," by S. C. HAMMER. (New York: Dutton.)



"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943

Would-Be 'War Criminals' Warned in Moscow Pact

Allied declaration clears up much hitherto vague on status and prosecution of individuals responsible for atrocities—Trial where offense occurred may act as deterrent in future.

The Christian Science Monitor today continues publication of a group of articles analyzing the implications of the agreements reached at the Moscow Conference.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—The Moscow declaration on "war criminals" is serving to clear up much of the hitherto vague indeterminate Allied attitude on this complicated issue.

By definitely prescribing that such criminals be tried where their crimes were perpetrated, the Allies have given a serious warning to possible future offenders.

The conference statement on this subject produces one of the most remarkable passages in all the declarations: "Let those who hitherto have not imbrued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly the three Allied powers will pursue them to the ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done."

No Doubt of Intent

Such a statement can leave no doubts as to the United Nations' determination at the end of this war to deal thoroughly with war criminals—not in the unsatisfactory and slipshod manner following World War I.

Doubts will still remain, however, in some circles of Britain, as undoubtedly in the United States, whether such statements can or will be given practical effect in view of the complications involved. Nowadays, one often hears criticism that all this war-criminals talk is a mere repetition of the "Hang-the-Kaiser" campaign in 1918.

On the other hand, more than one legal expert has pointed out the difference between then and now—that the World War I trials were a fiasco because only at the last moment did the Allied governments begin to deal with the subject. It will be remembered that the Allied nations consented to trials of alleged war criminals before the Supreme Court at Leipzig with a British Attorney General—Sir Ernest Pollock—as prosecuting counsel. But the trials were under German law, there were few convictions, and sentences were light, since the court found in most cases that the offenses had been committed under orders or "through necessity."

Legal Problems

In a recent interview, one of the leading legal authorities pointed out some problems which must be tackled in connection with this issue. First, there must be definition regarding what is a war crime. He defined it as an action in violation of the laws of war, of which there is no adequate justification, such as the shooting of hostages, etc. Second, who are to be punished? Is it to be the soldier under orders Under English law, for example, a soldier is not to obey an order which manifestly is unlawful, but the French, Swiss, and Italian soldiers must give unquestioning obedience, while the German soldier must obey the order provided it does not necessitate his committing an offense.

Other questions naturally arising are: Is the head of a state immune from criminal responsibility, or a Premier or dictator who stands above the law? Hitler, Mussolini, and such persons come under this category.

It is unnecessary in an article such as this to enter into the complicated issues which will arise. Undoubtedly, there will be call for much discernment and discretion. There will, however, be general agreement that the term "war criminal" includes first the leading gangsters responsible for the order to commit wholesale murder and massacre, and second those persons, whatever their position or rank, who personally have committed the individual crimes.

Difficult Decision

It will be difficult to decide between the guilty and innocent and then prove the former guilty. Yet while it is no crime to be a soldier, even in an evil cause, simultaneously the wearing of a military uniform does not confer the right to rob, murder, or torture at will.

Assuredly those who have acted in such a manner must be tracked down and tried.

In contradistinction to the position in the last war, fact-finding committees consisting of representatives of small countries overrun by the Germans already have collected evidence of atrocities, massacres, and cold-blooded executions perpetrated by Hitlerites. Evidence is already at hand and the way prepared even before the signing of any armistice for reaching an agreement on questions of procedure and for making arrangements whereby to secure and try the men who have given this war so hideous a character.

Basic Agreement

The Moscow conference's declaration indicates basic agreement among the Allies regarding collaboration so as to apprehend and bring to justice war criminals, even though they have fled to other countries. This does not, however, settle the problem of extradition in cases where such criminals have escaped into neutral countries.

Only a few months ago Switzerland, Turkey and other neutrals strongly defended the idea of the right of asylum when the issue was raised.

It is important, also, that this declaration lays down that trials shall be according to the laws of the countries in which the crimes have been committed, and that criminals be taken back there for this purpose.

This particularly concerns Russia and the Central European and Balkan countries where crimes have been perpetrated, though it also extends to Japanese acts in China, etc.

It will be interesting, for example, to see what happens in the case of Generals Ambrosio and Roatta, who are retained on Marshal Badoglio's military staff despite the fact they appear on the Yugoslav list of war criminals. It is interesting to note that Allied armistice terms to Italy did not include any list of war criminals.

Allied Stand Cleared

The Moscow declaration has cleared up the situation among the Allies themselves. One need only think back to the situation existing some months ago, when, for example, British and Russians did not see eye to eye on the question of what should happen to Rudolf Hess, the Soviet Government demanding his immediate trial as a war criminal, while the British were adopting another attitude. The fact also that the great powers were only observers at the Committee on War Crimes organized by the smaller Allies in 1942 indicated their lack of cohesion then.

It is also noteworthy that this declaration does not prejudice the case of German criminals 'whose offenses have no particular geographical location and will be punished by joint decision of the governments of the Allies." "Quislings," etc., also will be dealt with by the governments of their own countries.

Fundamental to this declaration is the determination that supremacy of law shall be restored—that is, that the period shall end in which fascists have used law as instrument of state or party.

In conclusion it also must be pointed out that such action as the declaration contemplates will take a long time—even the determination of punishment of outstanding war criminals, if it is to be done according to moral standards of justice. Military tribunals will be sitting at the same time the newly liberated countries will be rebuilding their social, political, and economic institutions, so there naturally is danger the general public may lose patience with lawyers whose scrupulous respect for justice may be misinterpreted as tender concern for the enemy.

On Way to New Glory

Associated Press from United States Navy; Wide World

Former Luxury Liner Normandie May Serve as Aircraft Carrier

Upper: Air view of former French liner Normandie, now the U. S. S. Lafayette, as it is moved by a flotilla of tugs to a dry dock for refitting. Superstructure was removed during salvage operations that followed the fire of Feb. 6, 1942. Lower: The Lafayette is suitable for conversion to aircraft carrier. Its funnels are so designed that smoke and gases can be carried out a single funnel instead of those it now uses. Also it has a center elevator shaft which could be altered to accommodate planes in moving them from the hangars to the deck.

Spending Is Cut 82 P. C. In House Economy Drive

Subcommittee slashes deficiency appropriation bill from $1,196,428,749 to bare $215,368,444—Navy hard hit—OWI gets $5,000,000 after high praise for war work—Farm fund is pared thin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The skeleton-like remnants of a $1,196,428,749 catch-all appropriations bill emerged from the House Appropriations Committee today slashed by 82 per cent in a congressional economy drive—to a total of $215,368,444.

Aftermath of six weeks of day-and-night scrutiny into the requests of almost two-score Government agencies for extra funds, the measure was turned over to the full Appropriations Committee with several proposed allocations reduced drastically, others eliminated entirely.

Escaping the "bone removing operation"—a description which came from Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman—the oft-embattled Office of War Information was granted its request for an additional $5,000,000 after top-ranking military chiefs highly praised its war work.

The biggest single cut was in refusing the Navy's request for an additional $750,000,000 for its stock fund capital. Instead, the Committee suggested transfer to the fund of that amount from previous appropriations for Navy ordnance.

Farm Bureau Hit

Opening the way for resumption of a battle over the future of the Farm Security Administration, the Committee turned down that agency's request for $6,500,000 for salaries and expenses and denied its request for authority to borrow $37,500,000 more for operating loans to farmers.

Even as the Committee stressed economy without danger to the war effort, it touched upon the problem of disposing of large quantities of surplus war material which no longer is needed.

"Unless Congress makes some definite provision in the near future," the report said, "there is likely to be a recurrence of the situation of World War I, where large surpluses were in the hands of individual agencies for disposal with no co-ordination of the efforts of all of them as a single problem."

Among the biggest reductions were $5,707,500 in the amount sought by Paul McNutt's War Manpower Commission, $3,545,000 from the Federal Security Agency; $3,963,150 from the Office of Education; $150,000,000 from War Housing; $3,340,175 from the Interior Department; $1,663,500 from the Treasury Department.

Covered Variety of Projects

The eliminations ranged from $7,500,000 for an emergency guayule rubber project to a $10,000 item to provide a polished base for a statue of Sir William Blackstone of legal fame. Others included $3,900,000 for a teacher-training program, $2,800,000 for water conservation and utility projects.

The only boost over the amounts recommended by the Budget Bureau was in the account of the House of Representatives itself. The Committee pared $2,500 from the House contingency expenses, but added $20,000 for "beneficiaries of deceased members."

Out of the 1,600 printed page transcript of hearings and from the formal report of the Committee itself, came these highlights:

1. The Office of War Information, said the report, "was a large factor in the delivery of the Italian Fleet into allied hands practically intact. . . . More than 80 per cent of the German and Italian prisoners captured in Sicily admit being impelled to give up by propaganda leaflets and broadcasts."

Not All Manpower Used

2. Testimony by Mr. McNutt that there "is from 20 to 25 per cent of under-utilization" of the nation's manpower.

3. The annual repair bill of the American ocean-going merchant tonnage is approximately $500,000,000. Approximately 550 vessels are in repair each week.

4. Approval of $1,000,000 for emergency medical care to provide doctors, principally in war-industry areas, where the number of civilian physicians and dentists is inadequate.

5. Refusal to approve $20,000 for a study of control and eradication of soybean diseases, $15,000 for experiments designed to adapt the Army "jeep" for farm uses, and $25,000 for experiments to increase the yield of turpentine.

Nazis Turn Blackmailers

6. Disclosure by Laurence A. Knapp, liaison officer of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, that the Nazis were engaged in a blackmailing racket in Latin America, "extorting money from people down there in exchange for releasing their relatives from Germany."

7. An estimate by Brig. Gen. Frank Hines, Chairman of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, that the requirements for hospital beds for war veterans at the end of this war will be approximately 300,000, or three times the need at the end of the last war.

Mr. Cannon called the Committee's work "a continuation of the policy of drastic reduction and rigid economy followed in the last session in which an aggregate reduction of $1,395,000,000 was made."

Paper Denies Coming Under Wage-Hour Act

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Times Company, publisher of the Marietta (Ohio) Times, denied today in a Federal Court brief it is engaged in intersate commerce under terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The newspaper submitted the brief in support of a motion to stay proceedings instituted by the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division to obtain a court order requiring the company to produce records for inspection by wage-hour representatives.

The publishing firm further stated its defense against possible wage-hour findings would include a contention that the Act is unconstitutional in application to newspapers and that it violates constitutional rights by abridgement of freedom of the press, by discrimination and un reasonable search and seizure.

In a reply brief, counsel for the Federal agency said the Division's Administrator, L. Metcalfe Walling, stated in his application for a court order that "upon information and belief" the Times Company violated the Act.

"No court has, to our knowledge, accepted respondent's arguments that application of the Fair Labor Standards Act is unconstitutional," the Government brief said, "and the great weight of authority is that at least some of the employees of newspapers are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce and are subject to the Act."

Prosecution Asked In Racial Cases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—A delegation representing the National Negro Conference, the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties and other organizations yesterday urged Attorney General Francis Biddle to "use the full powers of the Justice Department" to bring to justice all persons responsible for outbreaks against racial minorities.

A statement issued by the delegation said the "recent wave of anti-Semitism in Boston and New York, the continuing racial tension in Detroit and other war production centers, high light a grave danger which is confronting the American people and the war effort. . . . Their destructive effect upon the morale and unity of the American people is obvious; their effect upon the production effort in centers such as Boston, Beaumont, Mobile and Detroit is equally clear."

Lafayette Leaves Its Berth To Be Refitted for Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Following nearly two years of imprisonment in the Hudson River mud, and following more than two years of immobilization at its pier here because of the war, the U. S. Lafayette, once the steamship Normandie, queen of the French fleet, left its pier here yesterday.

The big vessel did not move under its own power, but was backed on an incoming tide into the Hudson River and towed and nudged along by tugboats to a drydock down the Hudson, passing the Statute of Liberty, which many times before it had passed on more gala occasions.

Capt. H. V. McKittrick of the New York Navy Yard was in charge of the vessel, directing the trip from a temporary wooden bridge erected about midships. Also aboard were 200 civilian Navy Yard workers, a Coast Guard detail, and 25 civilian salvage workers who manned the pumps.

Navy spokesmen would not say just what type of auxiliary service the big craft would be refitted for and declined to estimate when work would be finished. Before it burned at its pier in February, 1942, it was being turned into a troop transport. It was said it might either be again refitted as a troop carrier or remodeled for use as an aircraft carrier.

Benny's Hot Clarinet Wins Praise by Juilliard's Dean

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Benny Goodman brought his famous swing clarinet into the sedate halls of the Juilliard School of Music yesterday, endeavoring to utilize it as the missing musical link between the jazz and classical idioms.

Whether he succeeded is something else. It was the first of a series of five lectures he will deliver at Juilliard. Dean George A. Wedge of the School's Institute of Musical Art compared Mr. Goodman, the King of Swing, with Simeon Bellison, solo clarinetist of the New York Philharmonic.

"He's positively in the same class," said the Dean.

But Mr. Goodman's teaching methods were somewhat unlike Mr. Bellison's. Explaining how he wanted one of the students to play a Debussy Rhapsody, he blew a few torridly glib runs utilizing the tune "Honeysuckle Rose," a notable jazz work.

"Debussy's rhapsody can be played almost in the same vein," he explained to the students of Juilliard's advanced class.

Playing a Mozart Concerto, he compared that with the "Henderson Stomp," a jazz instrumental piece written by Fletcher Henderson, Negro swing arranger.

"There's a definite similarity, maybe not in the basic greatness of the two works, but it's there nevertheless," said Mr. Goodman who stressed beyond any other point the importance of a classical training for any clarinetist.

The students who atended his lecture were for the most part from Juilliard. Others, including soldiers, were present just to "dig the jive." Private Henry Heckert, who plays clarinet with the 62nd Coast Artillery Band, came to "see what points I can pick up."

Highly informal, Mr. Goodman lectured, discussed the relative merits of various clarinet reeds and said he "has no preference, no matter what the ads say."

During the proceedings, he played a number with Mary Young Vance, Juilliard graduate student whose home is in Tahlequah, Okla. Mr. Goodman said she plays excellently.

Dean Wedge said Mr. Goodman had adequately demonstrated his musicianship and scholarly approach, and liked his emphasis on classical groundwork and knowledge of chord structure.

Doris Knell, Forest Hills clarinet student, thought Mr. Goodman was quite the stuff.

"With a little more study he could be an excellent instructor," she said.

Step Is Taken For Liberation Of Philippines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Resolutions went into the Senate yesterday to hasten independence for the Philippines, now under a puppet government set up by the Japanese invaders.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, Chairman of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee, put in the resolutions which would authorize the President to proclaim the islands a self-governing nation before July 4, 1946, the date previously set for Independence Day.

The resolutions will be brought to the Senate floor next week if possible. Identical documents were prepared for the House.

Senator Tydings said the documents, going into the political and economic future of the islands, were drafted with the co-operation of united government agencies and the Philippine government-in-exile here. They would create a commission of three Senators, three Representatives and three presidential appointees to meet with representatives of the Philippines to "investigate all matters affecting postwar economy, trade, finance, economic stability and rehabilitation" of the Philippines.

One of the resolutions denounces the Japanese puppet rule as a government "conceived in intrigue, born in coercion and reared primarily for the purpose of Japanese selfishness and aggrandizement and not to achieve the independence and freedom of the Filipino people."

It calls for a declaration from Congress that this country will "drive the treacherous, invading Japanese" from the Islands and speed the return of "orderly and free democratic processes"—and independence.

The President of the United States would be authorized, after negotiations with the Philippine Government, to acquire such military bases on the Islands as he may deem necessary for the mutual protection of this country and the Philippines.

Air Force Supplies Reach Front 'on Dot'

By the Associated Press

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 4

Supplies are reaching the United States Army Air Forces in all parts of the world in greater volume and less time than ever before, top-ranking officers of the AAF from eight theaters of war reported today at the conclusion of a four-day conference at Air Service Command Headquarters.

"In September, not one heavy bomber in the Guadalcanal area was out of commission for lack of parts," reported Col. G. McCoy, Jr., who flew here from New Caledonia for the meeting.

Argentina Disturbed by Talks Between Uruguay and Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The decision to renew diplomatic relationships between Uruguay and Russia, while causing great satisfaction among the Uruguayans, has served also as a spotlight on the attitude of the neighboring power, Argentina, toward Moscow.

It is no secret that the Russia-hating and Communism-fearing rulers of Buenos Aires are not pleased about the impending arrival of a Soviet envoy just across the River Plate. They objected strongly to the presence in Montevideo several years ago of a Russian trading delegation and played no minor part in securing its eventual expulsion.

With the Argentine Government in its present international mood and its anti-Russian feeling stronger than at any previous time, Uruguayans anticipate a tightening of travel and carriage regulations across the River Plate, to avoid "Communist contamination" of Argentina.

Many Argentines, it is known, feel that their Governments have acted shortsightedly regarding Russia. All Argentine regimes of recent years, constitutional and otherwise, are held blameworthy, though criticism has been directed more sharply toward those of President Castillo and President Ramirez, because these not only maintained an inherited attitude of apathy but developed it into hostility toward Russia. And this at a time, Argentines acknowledge, when Marshal Joseph Stalin is leading his people into greater military prominence and to high power in world councils.

Attitude Regretted

Liberal leaders, most of whom would rank as conservative in the United States, keenly regret this attitude and the frequent affronts aimed at Russia. Neither popular nor intellectual opinion is yet fully aroused to the dangers involved. So far as restrictions permit or can be circumvented, party leaders have explained to the people that Argentina is running great political risks. Their task is difficult, however. The rulers are swayed either by the great landowners, who tremble at the mere thought of socialistic agrarian policies, or by the scruples of the Roman Catholic Church. They are blind and deaf to warnings that Argentina must expect a postwar world in which Russia will have a powerful voice in international policies.

It might be thought that the economic argument would convince these narrow-minded conservatives where political considerations unavailed. Here, too, however, it has been impossible to move them. Economists have argued without success that Russia is a great agricultural power and, following recuperation from the war, may adopt cereal and general food export policies costing Argentina a large part of its traditional share in European continental and even British markets.

How will Argentina fare when the immediate relief phase of the postwar period is passed and old customers in Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, France, Italy and Greece can again exercise free choice when buying? What chance will there be for Argentina, with its wartime neutrality record, when its political and economic agents are matched against those of Russia in postwar European chanceries?

Losing Good Will

These are but two of the questions being asked and left unanswered today in Buenos Aires. Argentine contentions and hopes have been expressed, however, even though in a vague and nebulous manner. These might be described as the defense of the classes who influence the Government. First of all, they point to the fact that several South American countries, notably Brazil and Peru, have a similar outlook on the Russian problem.

Another Argentine contention is that the River Plate republic will recover much of its lost good will through the contributions it expects to make—on request—to the relief of a liberated but starving Europe. There is unlimited confidence in the maintenance and improvement of the quantity and quality of the food, especially beef, that it can produce on its great estancias. Ask any Argentine, even the representative of classes excluded from government, and he will insist that Argentina is bound to be accorded a seat or a voice in all international food councils.

Other Argentines—and these form no small minority—rely on a revival of stern economic competition with a return to manipulated tariffs and currencies and feel sure that their country can reap high dividends from the international welter already created in their own imaginations.

Moscow Influences Decisions for Italy

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next few days should provide a much clearer picture of the immediate political significance of the Moscow conference decisions regarding Italy. By declaring it "essential that the Italian Government should be more democratic," the Moscow conferees made inevitable the present showdown on the future of the monarchy and a wartime representative government. Obviously a decision on the throne and the makeup of the governing regime cannot be delayed for long.

The Moscow conferees must have been aware of the eventual consequences of their stand on Italy. There is, therefore, a possibility that the proposed plan to establish a regency for the six-year-old son of Crown Prince Umberto constitutes a compromise not only among the Italian political parties but also among the three Allied powers.

Glows in Own Light

Britain and the United States would thereby preserve the House of Savoy and would succeed in rallying Italy's political parries around the Monarchy, while Moscow would win support for its "National Front" project which it may regard as more important than the survival or overthrow of the House of Savoy.

It is interesting to note that a point not even mentioned in the Moscow declaration—the future of the Monarchy—already has emerged as one of the most important immediate questions started by the document.

It is obvious that once a representative government has been established in Italy the question of giving full effect to the principles laid down in the declaration is only a matter of time.

The problem of the formation or rather full legalization of anti-Fascist groups will then be a mere formality.

It is hardly necessary to comment on the release of political prisoners and the arrest of Fascist chiefs and war criminals. The announcement is self-explantory.

Removal of Fascist and pro-Fascist elements from the Administration and public organizations probably will take time, just as the suppression of Fascist organizations and institutions cannot be effected overnight. Moreover, it seems probable that at least some of the latter will emerge under a new name after the political housecleaning has been completed.

As to Local Government

One of the most important points in the declaration is the emphasis laid on the creation of democratic organs of local government. As Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University pointed out in a recent article it would be a mistake to leave the existing trade organizations inactive. He suggested that they should elect new secretaries to replace the Fascist bosses. The secretaries of the various trade organizations, in turn, "would designate the provisional mayor for the city or town, the prefect and other provincial high officials." This would be the first step toward a free local government.

The way in which free local government will be launched in Italy will put to the test the Italians' ability to discard the heritage of two decades of Fascist rule. It is obvious that the Moscow Declaration—in view of its special international character—has given the Italian people a real chance.

However, it is difficult to predict when the measures mentioned in the Declaration can be given full effect. The document indicates that for some time to come military considerations will continue to be more important than political problems.

Some Difficult Problems

On the other hand, the Italian Advisory Commission in London will deal with day-to-day developments. But, in all probability the Commission's most important talks will be the threshing out of diplomatic problems as suggested by the inclusion of French, Greek and Yugoslav representatives.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

High Seas in the Channel

Courage Walks With Danger—6

By Marian King
Author of "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," etc.
In collaboration with Fay Gaer

This story of youthful French patriots is based on carefully authenticated facts supplied to the authors through official sources.

The faint clump, clump of hurrying wooden shoes sounded over the cobblestone street of the little fishing village of Pornic, as the curfew rang out its last warning to the fisherfolk. Shades were quickly lowered, shutters closed, doors shut, and then the small coastal village, like all others at Brittany, was blacked out. Although a slow rising mist from the sea helped to make the starless night blacker, the German patrol was on its guard as they made their rounds through the deserted village.

In the midst of all this darkness, Andre, in the dimly-lit kitchen, listened to the restless heaving of the Channel tides, penetrating into the little weather-beaten stone cottage, intermingling with the sibilant sound of the kerosene lamp on the table. Before the listless boy lay an untouched plateful of steaming mussels in their slate colored oblong shells and a platter heaped with boiled potatoes in their jackets. Mussels were still plentiful, but since France had capitulated to the Boche, potatoes had become scarce, like nearly everything else in Brittany.

"Mange! Mon petit! Mange! (Eat, my little one, eat)," his mother urged. Then she stopped suddenly as her watery blue eyes followed her son's gaze to the wall opposite. There were three large photographs, simply framed in black wood.

In the center, hanging slightly above the other two, Andre looked at the familiar collotype, brownish and fading, of a big bearded man in the uniform of the Franco-Prussian War. Andre had known that picture all his life. It was that of his great-grandfather who had lost his life fighting the plundering Germans in 1870. To the right was a full length picture of a young man in an army uniform. That was Andre's father, who survived the First World War, only to lose his life nearly twenty-five years later in the Battle of Sedan, when the Boche overran France. The third portrait of a sixteen-year-old boy in a striped jumper and long trousers rolled above bare feet and ankles, resembled Andre. It had the same thin sharp-featured face, the same full mouth, the same unruly hair combed straight back. That was Andre's only brother who had been reported missing during the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Another Leave-taking

"Maman!" Andre spoke quietly. He transferred his gaze from the photographs to the cracked porcelain shade on the lamp. "Maman!" he said calmly, but still averting his eyes from his mother, "I'm going away—tonight!"

The startled mother checked her sobs. Slowly she controlled her tears. Then, without a word in reply she picked up a fork and began to mash the potato on her plate, and kept mashing it, slowly, deliberately. Several times her lips quivered as if she was about to speak, but the words were left unuttered. Finally she said, "You're going across?"

Andre nodded mutely.

Mother and son faced each other for some moments until the silence became more than the boy could bear. "I can't tell you any more," he said softly, "but I'll come back. I promise you, I'll come back. I'll come back and help drive the Boche out of our land." He glanced at the photographs. "We've always been free, and we'll be free again! What Father and Claude endured shall not be in vain! You'll see!" He turned to his mother again, and met her eyes brimming with tears.

"I've expected it! I've expected it for a long time!" she said simply.

"You'll be lonesome, Maman—"

"It is better to be lonesome, mon petit, than for you, too, to remain here helpless."

His mother was talking now of Aunt Jossette who lived in the neighboring village. Her husband had been lost at sea several months before the war started—and now her two sons, her only support, had been drafted for a labor camp in Germany. Andre's face lit up. "Perhaps," he said softly, "Aunt Jossette can come and live with you after I leave!"

Flight in the Darkness

His mother could see how the thought comforted him, and she nodded. The boy rose. Slowly ne buttoned on his leather jacket. He took a deep breath. "Maman, C'est l'heure! (It's time)," he announced quickly. Hurriedly he glanced at the photographs on the wall.

The mother raised a knowing eyebrow and, with a forced smile, she said, "You'll take care?"

Andre nodded.

The mother reached to lower the flame.

Then the boy slipped into the darkness. When the door closed softly behind him he listened intently for sounds which might indicate the presence of an enemy patrol.

Andre pulled down his beret, tightened his collar, and crept along close to the walls of the houses. Only once was he forced to stop when he heard approaching steps. He crouched in a doorway, hardly daring to breathe. It was only a soldier returning to his billet. He breathed easier. Then, cautiously, he proceeded to the deserted fisherman's wharf, rotting away in the shallow inlet near the village. The wharf had not been used in years.

Andre's lifelong knowledge of every spot in the cove enabled him to find his way safely along the wharf. Then, on hands and knees, he crawled across a board recently thrown over the posts, until he reached a rope at the far end. He peered over the edge of the plank into pitch darkness, and listened. Then he knocked lightly three times.

"You, Paul?" A boy's voice whispered from below.

"It's I, Michael," Andre breathed. Quickly he grasped the rope and lowered himself into a small craft hidden under the wharf. "Hasn't Paul come yet?" he asked with concern as Michael helped him into the dinghy, careful not to get entangled with the elementary gear and not to crush their small store of bread and biscuits packed in an old tin box.

"He'll be here soon," said Michael with a confidence he did not feel himself.

The two boys began puttering about in the dark, inspecting by touch their home-made sail, made from an old sheet and a discarded tablecloth. Then they sat down to wait patiently for Paul.

Heading Due North

There were three soft raps. "Pst! It's Paul!" came the welcome words.

"I had to detour all around the village on account of the patrol," Paul gasped in explanation, seating himself beside Andre.

"Rea—dy!" Michael's voice shook as he untied the boat.

"Ye—s," Andre gulped as he and Paul slowly dipped their oars into the shallow water and quietly paddled out of the inlet.

They all stared intently into the darkness, for although there was no evidence of life, every shadow was a danger and a menace. Any moment the dreadful beam of the searchlight or the patrol boat might sweep the sea. To the left they heard faintly the roar of the sea on the rocks of the headland—rocks dreaded even by hardened fishermen, yet to make good their escape that was the point they must head for, since the patrol boat gave the rocky head a wide berth.

Fortunately the sea was relatively calm and the wind ran gently from the southwest. Andre turned the nose of the boat due north and the noise from the pounding sea receded slowly into the distance.

Swept Into Open Ocean

Hour after hour the small craft with its young crew sailed in darkness. Each boy took his watch at the tiller. To their dismay a strong northwest wind suddenly blew up. Andre quickly lowered the sail and made it fast. Minus a compass, he relied on his sense of direction to keep the dinghy headed north. Although the wind was from a favorable quarter to escape the eyes of the Boche, it was carrying the boat from the Channel into the Atlantic. Very soon Andre realized that it was useless even to attempt to steer the unmanageable boat.

"Where are we?" Paul asked in concern, conscious of the strong wind driving them.

"Somewhere outside the Channel," Andre admitted honestly. "But," he added, "as soon as the wind shifts I'll be able to turn her about."

Anxiously the three boys stared at the choppy sea, each trying to duck the sprays of stinging sea water and wondering if the dinghy would hold up.

"I could do with a biscuit!" Andre suggested, suddenly.

Michael passed their only box of food, which they had planned to use for, at the most, a forty-eight hour crossing. "We'll have to go sparingly—no telling how long it will be now before we get there," Andre warned. "We've got to make it last." His tone was a command.

While his companions slept, Andre relaxed. He knew that they had drifted further from England than his companions realized, yet he was happy that they were still alive and out of France. But he must keep up their spirits. Paul was all right, only Michael, h—e—w — Andre's eyes began to close, his head to drop lower and lower, but quickly he jerked it back and shook himself vigorously, he must not go to sleep! He would hum. Tiring of that, he chanted softly old sea ballads, then he started on all the songs he knew and—

"Andre!" Paul's voice made him jump. "I'll take over," he offered.

"All right," Andre consented sleepily, slowly stretching his cramped arms and legs. "Never let go the tiller," he warned. "And call me if you need me." He curled up opposite Michael, as another day dawned.

Bailing for Dear Life

It seemed to Andre that he had scarcely closed his eyes when he was awakened by heavy sudden rain and wind beating him. He crawled over to Paul who was faithfully trying to steer. "You and Michael get ready to bail," Andres shouted as he took over, shaking his head vigorously to free his eyes of the rain that was blinding him. "She's bound to fill in this," he yelled as the rain fell in torrents. Hardly had Andre gripped the tiller when the driving rain turned into hail as big as marbles. "Keep bailing!" Andre shrieked, trying to make himself heard above the din of the showering hailstones and the howling wind.

Still clutching the tiller with all his strength, Andre lowered his head for a moment to wipe his stinging eyes on his jacket sleeve. When he looked up again he felt as though a curtain had been lifted. Both rain and hail had ceased. But Andre sat fixed in terror staring straight ahead of him at what seemed an iron gray mountain coming toward them. Closer and closer it rolled. Andre dug his fingers into the tiller, and gritted his teeth. As he swayed forward, an icy wind cut across his still body like a knife.

Climbing the Waves

The boy stared wildly at the oncoming rolling mountain, horrified that they would be swallowed up any moment by the overpowering sea. As it came closer he shut his eyes and held his breath. Just when he was certain that the great wall of water was about to crash over them, the boat surged and started to climb upon the crest of the wave and slipped over the ridge down into the trough to climb another wave, and another, and yet another, and still another, until Andre lost count.

And then Andre, almost beside himself, felt ecstatic relief sweep over him—the wind was dying down—the sea seemed friendlier, kindlier, and then quite suddenly it seemed almost harmless. Almost as abruptly as it had come, the storm was over and they were drifting—drifting peacefully on a gentle rolling sea. Then Andre slept. The sun was setting now.

Suddenly, Andre opened his eyes. Was that a flash in the darkness, or had he dreamed it? There it came again—and again.

"It's a boat! I know it's a boat! I know!" Michael yelled, hoarse with excitement. "See the lights!"

"What if she's German?" Paul spoke the thought that had come to each one of them.

"If she belongs to the Boche," Michael blurted hysterically, "I'll jump overboard — I'd rather drown."

"There's no sense doing that," Andre retorted sharply. "Even a prisoner has always the hope of escaping—escaping to fight the Boche. Besides—"

"They're gone!" Paul's voice broke into a wail and faded into the night air as he watched a lingering light flicker up quickly and disappear, leaving them again alone on a silvery sea.

Their First Victory

The night slipped quietly away, bringing a pearly dawn that drew long ribbons of brilliant colors across the horizon. Suddenly a familiar drumming floated over the calm sea. The pounding grew louder and nearer. Andre, at the tiller, shook himself vigorously to make certain he wasn't dreaming. Hardly daring to breathe he started to turn, but stopped, gaping wide-eyed at the faint blur of a ship on the horizon.

"Look, Paul! Look, Michael!" he yelled.

Paul waked first, and tears streamed down his cheeks as he saw the ship headed their way. "They see us! They see us!" he cried.

The destroyer, with her guns manned, drew closer and closer, making their dinghy rock to and fro as she ploughed the smooth sea. How big she seemed now, so very close!

"Ce sont des anglais! Ce sont des anglais!" Michael cried, as he recognized the British ensign and the uniforms.

The instant the destroyer came close enough a rope was tossed to pull the dinghy alongside. Quickly ladders and ropes were lowered. Willing hands helped the boys on deck.

Half an hour later, wrapped in warm blankets and full of hot food, Andre's gaze rested on his comrades, deep in sleep. His thin face wrinkled slowly into a smile as he mumbled to himself—"Our first victory—"

(This is the last in our scheduled series of tales, "Courage Walks With Danger.")

Courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City

"The Little Dog," by Charlotte A. Woolworth

The Crow Indians

The Crow Indians lived in Montana, a tribe skilled in all the culture of the plains. Their tepees, clothing of skins, decoration and weapons were of the best, and their wealth was in horses. Living in a country abounding in game of all kinds, their primitive wants were easily satisfied. Their moccasins had a hard sole, and the Crows usually dressed the hair with braids hanging in front of the ears and combed up in a "pompadour" in front, as shown in the picture below.

Watch for Our New Serial

"Three and a Pigeon," a thrilling new serial by Kitty Barne, will start on the page For Young People on Thursday, Nov. 18. Many of our readers will remember Miss Barne as the author of "We'll Meet in England," that was published serially on this page last year and was one of the most popular and highly praised junior books last season.

"Three and a Pigeon" is a story of a family, living in an English town, who ran into all kinds of exciting experiences when their home was smashed by a bomb and they had to move out to a house in the country. Their neighbor, Mr. Piggott, was ostensibly running a poultry farm, but it did not take Tess and Sandy, and Ivy Bone, an evacuee from London, long—with the help of Emil, a Belgian refugee—to find out that mysterious underground activities were going on. And when they did, they took a part in them which was not exactly helpful to Mr. Piggott.

The story will be published in ten installments.

Let's Write Interesting Letters!

Our Mail Bag

Marjorie K. (15) of Liverpool, England, writes: "I have read The Christian Science Monitor for as long as I can remember. I have never had a correspondent, although my sister has written to several people through the Mail Bag and has kept two correspondents for eleven years." In her letter to a pen friend in Australia, Marjorie shared the following, which we feel will interest other young readers:

"My sister and I went for a fortnight to the mountains in the north of Wales. There are lakes in most of the valleys, with rocky slopes rising steeply around them. What fascinates me most are the little streams, gushing down the mountain sides. While we were away we made a collection of the plants which grow above cultivation level on the slopes. There were mosses, lichens, rushes, heather, and many delicate pretty flowers.

"I play rounders and tennis in summer, and hockey and netball in the winter. I am in the school first team netball this year, and we play against other schools in Liverpool and district, mostly on Saturday mornings. I am very fond, too, of music and playing the piano. I like Beethoven best, and prefer orchestral music."

Robert T. S. (13) of Duquesne, Pennsylvania, is in the eighth grade and attends Township Junior High School. His hobbies are stamp collecting and the study of aviation. He plays a trumpet in the Duquesne High School Band. He would like to write to boys his age anywhere in the British Isles, Australia, or the western part of the United States.

"I am writing to thank you for publishing my name in the Mail Bag last year," writes Peggy C. (18) of Portslade-by-Sea, England, "and to ask if you could find me pen friends in the following countries—Australia, New Zealand, India, Canada, Africa, South America or England. I have nine girls to whom I write in America and love getting letters from them and exchanging photos. I am very fond of reading, and also of the stage and screen. I should, if possible, like to write to a girl whose birthday is the same as mine—February 6, 1925. It would be rather fun, don't you think?

"I have registered for National Service with the first half of the 1925 age group, but I do not know whether I shall be directed into an arms factory or not. I am a shorthand-typist (stenographer, I believe you call them) and I work in the Municipal Offices."

Dolores Allison W. (13) of Goodland, Kansas, is a Camp Fire Girl, and welcomes letters from girls her age in Holland, Ireland, Africa, and other foreign countries, as well as in the United States. Her hobbies are collecting many things, such as foreign dolls and materials, and bottles. She enjoys The Christian Science Monitor, and uses it in her school work, and in making scrapbooks for soldiers in hospitals.

Sylvia J. (14) of New Britain, Connecticut, says her chief interests are in outdoor sports and books about animals. She is fond of horseback riding and lives about three and a half miles from the riding school. She welcomes correspondents her age anywhere in the world.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

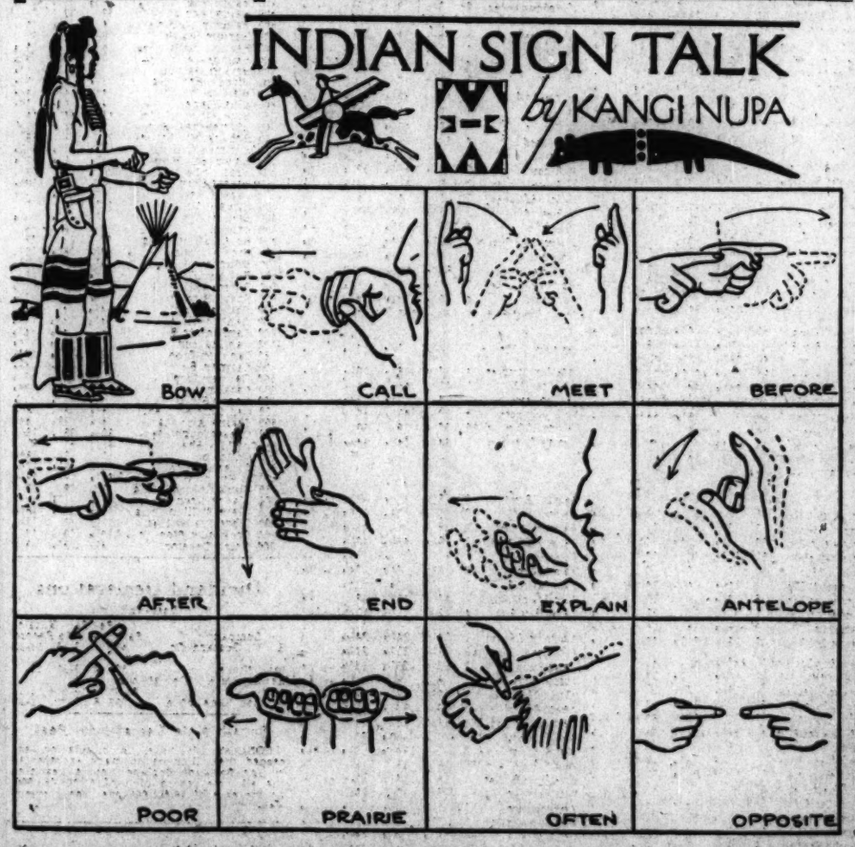
It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage is will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

INDIAN SIGN TALK

by KANGI NUPA



Bow—Hold hands as though about to use a bow and arrow.

Call—Hold right hand with thumb touching first finger in front of mouth. Then move hand forward, at same time pointing forward with first finger.

Meet—With first fingers pointing up move both hands inward until the fingers touch.

Before—Both hands pointing forward. Pass right forward and beyond the left.

After—Same sign as Before but draw right hand back toward body.

End—With the flat right hand strike past the tips of the fingers of the left hand. (This means—cut off.)

Explain—With palm up, the right hand is held in front of the mouth and then moved forward a few inches.

Antelope—Hold the right hand with finger slightly bent and shake slightly from the wrist. The finger represents the animal's horns.

Poor—Rub the extended first finger of the right hand across the extended first finger of left hand. (The finger is mostly bone, "no meat," therefore poor.)

Prairie—Both hands flat with palms up are held in front of body and then moved to the sides horizontally.

Often—The extended first finger of the right hand touches the left wrist and then about every two inches to the elbow.

Opposite—Point both extended first fingers at each other.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it, write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions or give you any other help I can.

(The seventh installment of Indian Sign Talk will be published on Nov. 18. The page For Young People for Nov. 11 will be dropped on account of the Armistice Day Holiday.)

Labor Leader Denies Union Blocked Output at Brewster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Thomas V. de Lorenzo, union leader at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, denied before the investigating House Naval Affairs subcommittee today that the Company's dismal failure to produce planes was due in any way to union obstructionist tactics.

Testifying before a packed committee room, Mr. de Lorenzo, who has been charged by previous witnesses with putting labor privileges far ahead of production, said there were three causes for Brewster's consistent manufacturing failure:

1. "They produced six models in three years, more than the automobile industry does."

2. Frequent changes in management.

Management Blamed

3. Stupidity on the part of management in handling production and in handling labor, with men in charge who "failed to understand our labor contract and how it worked."

Meanwhile Brewster management, labor, and the Government were predicting there would be new co-operation to produce Navy planes from now on, as Henry J. Kaiser, newly-installed President, and Mr. De Lorenzo, President of Local 365, United Automobile Workers—Congress of Industrial Organizations, signed a new labor contract ending 10 months of negotiations.

The new pact, signed with record speed on the heels of a National War Labor Board directive issued Oct. 29, was brought along by Mr. De Lorenzo as he stepped before the Committee today.

Mr. De Lorenzo evinced a belief in unionism which somewhat startled members of the House Committee. Time and again Patrick Drewry (D) of Virginia, Committee Chairman, tried to draw from the union chieftain a statement of what he would do, or did do, at a time when union interests appeared to conflict with the necessity of producing airplanes in the midst of a desperate war.

Position of Union

Each time Mr. De Lorenzo replied that union rights and national interest were one and the same; that his duties as a union president were inseparable from those as a citizen.

The matter was brought to a head in questions regarding a "slowdown" caused at Brewster during Christmas week of 1942. Mr. de Lorenzo sought to show that the union was within its rights in slowing production because, he charged, the management had "stalled" for nine months in giving 17,000 out of 18,000 workers the job up-grading which they deserved. A later job reclassification supervised by the National War Labor Board, he said, proved the union demands were correct.

"But your slowdown held up airplane production," Committee members remarked.

"The men in our union are just as good citizens as the men fighting overseas," Mr. De Lorenzo replied. "Men don't go out on strikes or slowdowns unless they are fighting for what they believe in. The management had stalled us for nine months."

"So you put union rights above those of your country?" Mr. Drewry asked.

"No, that is their country; that's the form of government they operate under," came the reply.

It was clearly indicated by the union leader's testimony that morale at the Brewster plants was low, and that labor chiefs were not as hesitant about calling men out on strikes as they would have been had production been humming. In other words, Mr. De Lorenzo indicated, the feeling was that when hours were being lost right and left by management and materials failure, it was no crime to call out workers already only partially employed.

No Admission of Guilt

What Mr. de Lorenzo refused to admit was that the union's attitude contributed in any degree to the stagnation of production or that if the union had exhibited a larger degree of industrial statesmanship, it might have helped management out of its difficulties.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,072,250
1943 volume to date 142,690,004
1942 volume to date 92,685,536

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	58.1	Prev. day	58.7
Month ago	58.2	Year ago	48.2
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	57½	57½	57½	— ½
Abbott Lab pf 4	10	111	111	111	—1
Adams Exp 1.15g	5	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Addressog-Multi 2	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Air Reduction 1a	4	43½	41	41	— ⅞
Alaska Juneau	32	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	54	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	10	26⅞	24¾	25	—1⅛
Allen pf $30 ww	54	27¼	25	25⅜	—1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	9	41	39½	39½	—1⅛
Alleg Ludl Stl 2g	22	27	25⅛	25¼	—1½
Allied Indust (Ohio)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	153	151	151½	+ ⅛
Allied Mills (1g)	27	30¼	29¼	30	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	16	15¼	14½	14½	—1
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	21	35⅝	35	35	—1
Amal Leather	2	2	2	2	
Amerada Pet. (2)	1	79¾	79½	79½	— ¼
Am AgChem 1.20a	4	29¼	29½	29¾	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	10	65	62¼	63½	—1¼
Am Bank N .55g	8	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	70	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¼
Am Bosch (1.40a)	28	8¼	7½	7½	— ¼
Am Brakeblk 1.05a	6	38	37¼	37¼	—1
Am Br S pf 5¼	10	130½	130½	130½	—1¼
Am Cable & Rad	93	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	86	86	86	
Am Can pf (7)	70	178½	178	178	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	28	33	32	32	— ¼
Am C&F pf 12½gg	3	66¼	64¾	64¾	—1½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	3	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	230	106	104¼	104½	—1
Am Crys Sug ¾g	5	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Distillers.ea	99	71¾	69½	69½	+ ⅞
Am Encaus Tiling	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am European .15g	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Am Export L 1½ag	1	23	23	23	
Am & For Power	43	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
Am FP 57pf .5.07t	6	78	75½	75½	—2½
Am & FP 2 pf	62	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1½
Am-Haw 55 2½g	3	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	8	68¾	67¾	(7⅞	— ¾
Am Ice	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	65	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
Am Internet ¼g	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	32	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	74	73½	73½	— ½
Am M & Fdy .60g	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met ¾g	4	8¾	8½	3½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	110	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	36	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	38	45⅞	43	43¼	—1⅞
Am P & L $5 pf	52	42⅞	40½	40½	—2
Am Rad&St (.40)	45	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	24	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mpf4½	27	65½	64¾	65	— ¾
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g	280	30½	3.	30	
Am Smelt&R (2)	18	39¾	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7	200	150	149	150	+ ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	2	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	15	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	2	27½	27	27	—1
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110	109½	109½	— ½
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	1	27½	27¼	27½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	156⅜	155⅞	156	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	59	58¾	58¾	— ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	60	59½	59½	— ⅝
Am Tob pf (6)	220	144⅞	143½	143½	—1½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Am Viscose (2)	6	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ½
Am Water Works	20	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Am Woolen	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Am Wool pf (6k)	4	70	69	69	—2
Am Zinc L & S	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½a	51	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
Anac W&C 3½a	160	28	27½	27½	— ⅞
AnchorHockGl .45g	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
&PW Paper	4	2½	2½	2½	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	44	44	44	
Armour III	50	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf 4½k	6	72	71½	71½	—1¼
Armstrong Cork ¾g	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Arnold Const (½g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp (.40)	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Asd Dry Gds (1)	12	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	20	92½	92½	92½	+1
Associates Inv 1½g	2	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	60	56½	54¼	54¾	—2
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	86	86	86	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½pg	19	28½	27	27¾	— ⅞
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Atl G&WI pf 2½pg	1	65	65	65	+ ½
Atl Refining (1g)	10	26¾	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	50	108	108	108	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	9	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	101	61¼	61½	61⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	5	7⅛	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
Aust N Gr A3½k	60	71	71	71	—3
Aviation Co (.10g)	58	3¼	3¼	3¾	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct ¾g	36	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	50	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	44	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Ban&A pf61¼k	190	59	57½	57½	— ¾
Barber Asphalt	14	23½	22¾	22¾	— ½
Barker Bros ½g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Barker pf 2¼	45	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil .60	22	16⅜	16	16⅛	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅞
Beat Cr pf 4¼k	20	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Beech Aircraft 1g	16	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	14	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	17	35⅝	34½	35	— ¼
Benef In L (.90g)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	8	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	43	59⅜	58½	58½	— ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119¾	118½	118½	— ⅜
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .40g	20	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ¾a	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Bloomingd .85g	120	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Blumenthal pf 7	30	95	95	95	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	46	45	45	—1⅛
Bon Ami R 2½	30	46	45⅞	45⅞	—1
Bond Stores 1.30g	1	32	32	32	
Borden Co (.90g)	24	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	35½	34¾	34¾	—1⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4⅜	3¾	3¾	
Bower Roll B 1½a	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
BraniFAirways .60	14	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br ¾g	19	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	24	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	10	116½	116½	116½	+2½
Budd Mfg	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg 55pf	30	49½	48½	48½	
Buick Mfg pf	30	97	97	97	— ½
Budd Wheel (1¼g)	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	32½	31¾	31¾	
Burling Mills 1.90e	4	27¾	27½	27¾	
Burr Add Mach .60	18	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bush T B pf 3k	20	45½	45½	45½	
Butler Bros .45g	60	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Butte CopZ ¼a	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	5	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
Byers (AM) pf7	2	70	70	70	+ ¼
Byron Jackson 1¼g	24	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛

C

Calif Pack (1½)	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Callahan Zinc Lead	37	ⅱ	⅞	⅞	
Calumet Hec .65g	35	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾g	6	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
Can Dry G Ale .70e	12	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
Can Sou Ry 3	100	35	35	35	
Canadian Pacific	27	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
Cannon Mills (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Capital Adm A	5	7	7	7	
Care C & D (3)	130	95½	95	95	— ½
Carnation Stl 2g	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
Carrier Corp & Gen .20	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	4	124	121¾	121¾	—2¼
Case (JI) pf (7)	60	143	143	143	
Caterpill Tractor 2	6	47	46¼	46¼	— ¾
Celanese Corp1½g	9	34½	33¾	33¾	—1¼
Celotex Corp (½)	17	12¾	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1	10	17½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	29	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cent RR (L)	9	10½	9⅞	10	— ⅜
Cent V Sug (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
Century Rib M	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	3	5½	5	5	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	410	65½	62⅜	62⅜	—2⅜
Champ P & F (1)	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Champ P&F pfA	20	107½	107½	107½	
Chapler Cab	2	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	35	46½	45¾	45½	—1⅛
Chic Gt Weste	7	½	½	½	— ⅛
Chic Mail Ord	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
Chic Pneu Tool (2)	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	15¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chinn Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½g	32	78¼	77	77	—1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
City Invest	220	51	50	50	
City Stores	1	6½	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Clark Eq 2½g	2	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Clev&Pi spl 2	10	53	53	53	+ ¼
Clev E I pf4½	10	112	112	112	—1
Clev Grap Br 1½g	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Clett Peab 1½g	3	37	36¾	36¾	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	16	23¼	22¼	22½	— ⅝
Collins & Aik	6	25½	25	25	
Col & South	510	13½	12½	12¾	—1¼
Col & Sou 1pf	110	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	6	14	13½	13½	—2
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Col B'cast A .90g	6	23½	23¼	23½	
Col B'cast B .90g	5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Colum G&E .10g	69	4½	4	4½	— ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	75½	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅜
Col G&E 5pf5	70	71	70¾	71	
Colum Pict (½g)	6	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Comi Credit (3)	9	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
Comi Invest Tr (3)	15	41½	40½	40½	— ½
Comi Solvents .30g	32	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
Comi'with & South	47	ⅱ	¾	ⅱ	
Comi'with & Sou 1pf	2	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
Comi'with Ed 1.40	32	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅜
Conde Nast (1½g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½a	9	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
Con C pr pf 6½	110	105	104	104	—1¾
Cons Copper .10g	52	4½	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	46	23¾	22½	22¾	— ¾
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	103⅞	103½	103½	
Consol Film Ind	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cons Film I pf ¾k	5	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—I
Cons Laundries	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas w d	7	28	27	27½	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	9	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅞
Cons Vultee 1½g	29	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Consol's Coal	6	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Comm P pf 4½	180	105	104	104	—1¼
Container Co 1½g	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can (3½g)	9	34⅝	34½	34¼	— ¾
Cont Dia Fib .65g	3	11¾	11½	11¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48	47⅝	48	— ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	20	31⅞	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (3½g)	8	24¾	23	23	—1¾
CopperweldStl .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	170	46¼	46	46	
Corn Prod (2.60)	7	58¾	58	58	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	10	182¼	182¼	182¼	
Cornell Dub El ¾e	5	15¾	15½	15½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	5	4½	4½	4½	
Crane Co (1e)	12	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	40	105	104½	105	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½a	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1½g	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼g	3	29½	28⅞	29¼	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	8	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
Crown Zell pf 5	2	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	8	31½	30½	30½	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	75	74½	74½	— ½
Cuba RR pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	—1¼
Cuban-AmSug .40e	12	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Cub-A S cv pf 5½	1	98	98	98	—3
Cudahy Packing	9	23	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	35	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	94	92	92	—3½
Curt Pub pr pf 3	2	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	206	7¼	7	7	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	17	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	8	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼

D

Davega Stores .30g	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	5	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½	50	112	112	112	+1½
Decca Records (1)	5	23	23	23	
Deere & Co 2g	15	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34½	34½	34½	
Denver&Rio G1¼g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Detroit-Mich Stove	1	5	5	5	
Det & Cleve .40g	1	7	7	7	
Det & Hudson	25	16	15	15	— ⅛
Det Lock & West	43	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	100	30	30	30	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	3	32½	31⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ¾g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S 1.50	2	17	31½	30	30	—1½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Dixie Cup (½g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Dixie C A 2½	5	43½	43½	43½	
Doehler Die C 1¼g	3	30	29½	29½	—1
DomeMines h1.60	13	22	21	21	—1¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	28	60¾	59	59	—1½
Dow Chem (3)	6	129½	128	128¼	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	29	28	28	—1½
Dunhill Int	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
du Pont deN (3g)	15	145	144	144	— ⅝
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	— ¼
DuqLight 1pf5	50	120½	120¾	120½	+ ⅛

E

Eastern Air L	8	35¼	35	35	—1
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	5	160	159	159	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40	40	40	
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	7	5⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½e	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1½g	10	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	51	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	15	81	77½	77½	—1¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	20	85	83½	83½	—1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	4	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Endicott-John (3)	1	55	55	55	—2
Endicott-J pf 5	30	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	66	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	140	88¼	87¾	87¾	
ExPSS5½pf5½	100	91½	90	90	—1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	20	94	94	94	+1⅜
Equit Off Bldg	7	½	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR (1.40)	14	11½	11	11	— ¼
Erie RR ct (1g)	58	11¾	11	11	— ¼
Erie RR pf A(5)	4	49	48½	48½	— ½
Evans Prod Co 3½g	7	30	148	148	
Evans Products	3	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	9	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	5	35¼	35¼	35½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	22¾	22½	22½	
Farm Tel & Rad	68	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Fedl&Traction 1g	4	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	10	105½	105½	105½	+1½
Fed Mogul (1)	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	1	5	5	5	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	23¾	21¾	21¾	—1
Fed D S pf 4½	20	93	93	93	
Fenes Enam ¼ag	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	4	49½	49½	49½	—1
Firestone T&R 1¼g	9	38⅞	37¾	37¾	—1
First Nat Strs 2½a	3	35½	35	35½	
Flintkote .65g	4	20¼	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
FollansbeeStl pf	120	47	46½	46½	— ½
Food Mach 1.40g	1	48	48	48	+ ½
Foster Wheeler	4	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Fost Wheel pf 7	110	131	130½	130½	
Francisco Sugar	14	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Frescott Sulph (2)	17	32½	31½	31½	— ⅜
Froehauf Tra 1.40	5	27	26¼	26½	
Froehauf T pf 5	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	

G

Gabriel Co (.20g)	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gabriel Co 2	30	25	24½	24½	—1
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12½	12½	12	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .35e	19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont (½a)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gaylrd pf 2¼k	40	52	51⅜	52	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	11	10¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	7	42	41¼	41¼	— ½
Gen Baking .60	14	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8	30	148	148	148	
Gen Bronze .30g	6	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable	4	47⅜	9¼	4¾	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	3	12⅛	12	12	—1
Gen Cab pf 7k	150	88¾	86½	86½	—2½
Gen Cigar (3)	2	29	28½	8½	— ⅜
Gen Elec(1.40)	65	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Gen Foods (1.60)	7	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	103	103	103	— ¼
Gen Motors 1½g	67	51⅞	51	51⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Adver	14	5	4¾	4¾	
Gen Out Ad A	2	36¼	36¼	36½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	6	19¼	18¼	18¼	—1¼
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6	30	110	110	110	
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
Gen Ry Sig 1½g	3	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real&Util pf	1	44	44	44	—4
Gen Refract .90g	2	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Gen Stl C of 4k	2	85½	83	83	—2½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¼g	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ½g	19	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	24	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Glenn Co (.90g)	3	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Glmi (Adolf)	4	1	ⅱ	ⅱ	— ⅛
Goebel Brew 1.20	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	20	85	85	85	—2½
Goodrich (B F) 1g	15	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
Goodrich pf (5)	1	102	101¾	102	+1¾
Goodyear T&

Financial News and Comment

Federal Sway Over Insurance Hotly Debated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — A bill to prevent the Justice Department from applying the anti-trust laws to the insurance business was warmly supported and heatedly opposed on Capitol Hill yesterday.

The bill, introduced by Senators Van Nuys (D), of Indiana, and Bailey (D), of North Carolina, would leave the matter to State regulation on the ground that if the Federal Government steps in the result may be an undesirable degree of Federal control.

Opposing the bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, charged that insurance companies had established four regional "super-governments" in the form of rate bureaus.

He spoke after Roy McKittrick, attorney general of Missouri, had also condemned the proposed legislation on the theory that the fire insurance business is so organized that no state can control it effectively.

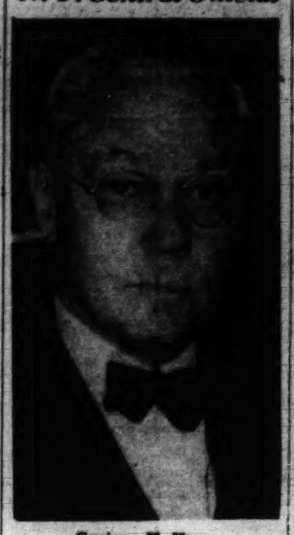
On the other hand, Representative Hancock (R), of New York, supported the bill, declaring:

"The adequacy or inadequacy of state regulation does not, in our opinion, have any real bearing upon the bills in question. We believe that the power of the states to regulate is ample, and that whether or not they have exercised that power to the fullest extent, or as the Attorney General feels they should exercise it, is not a material factor to be considered by Congress."

The Bailey-Van Nuys bill, and a similar House proposal, were introduced as the result of a Federal antitrust suit filed against a group of insurance underwriters in the Southeastern states. A Georgia court ruled against the Government, which appealed.

Whenever the states have shown a disposition to prevent monopolistic practices by the insurance companies," Senator O'Mahoney said, "the companies have rushed into court to contend that insurance is an interstate business. And whenever the Federal Government has shown any indication of moving to prevent any alleged monopolistic practices, then they have contended it is entirely a matter of state law."

N. Y. Central Official



Gustave H. Howe

Appointed treasurer of the New York Central system to succeed Rudolph P. Ahrens, who has retired after 54 years of service. Mr. Howe was formerly assistant treasurer of the railroad.

Withholding Levy Pegged At 20 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — The withholding levy on wages and salaries was pegged at the present 20 per cent rate yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee, which also removed toilet soap from the new list of items subject to excise taxes.

Polishing off the new general revenue bill, providing $2,029,000,000 in additional taxes against an Administration request for $10,500,000,000, the tax-framing group also voted:

1. That the Internal Revenue Bureau shall publish in the Federal Register the names of corporations gaining refunds and the amounts under relief provisions of the excess profits tax, and the amounts.

2. Tentative approval of a $10,000 ceiling on the amount of continuing business losses than can be deducted in computing individual income taxes.

3. Special tax treatment for accelerated production of timber, coal and iron.

The committee declined to consider as a part of the present tax bill a proposal by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau to put the withholding levy against taxable portions of wages and salaries on a graduated basis. Mr. Morgenthau contended the change would keep "millions more of our taxpayers on a strictly current, paid-up basis, by covering the full liability in all brackets instead of just the first bracket, as at present."

The suggestion, however, was referred to the Congressional tax staff for study as a possible provision of a future tax bill.

The tax staff was instructed to prepare a new set of withholding exemptions for the present bill designed to collect currently, as nearly as possible the full taxes in the first income bracket, taking into account the integration of the Victory Tax with the normal income levy.

In changing its mind about taxing a person's bath through an excise on toilet soap, the committee lost $6,000,000 from the new revenue measure. It left undisturbed the tax proposals for other toilet articles, including mouth washes and dentifrices.

The resolution on the use of business losses as income tax deductions read:

"If an individual sustains a net loss from a trade or business for five consecutive years his tax for such years shall be recomputed, and to the extent that such loss exceeds $10,000 for each such year of such five years it cannot be applied against his other income for such years."

A committee spokesman said later this provision, if finally approved, would become effective next January 1.

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Merit Seen in Bond Drive Proposals by I. B. A. Head

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Proposals made by I. B. A. President Jay N. Whipple at the current annual meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City deserve attention.

The investment bankers have run up a laudable record in the war financing program, and they have not received very much credit for it in Washington— or so it understandably seems to them. It goes without saying that they, with the help of the commercial bankers, got in the overwhelming proportion of the dollars raised in the First, Second, and Third War Loans, and will do the same in the Fourth War Loan due round the end of the first quarter of 1944.

True, their customers are the carriage trade of the bond business, and it is sometimes easier for an investment banker to sell $1,000,000 of 2's or 2½'s over the telephone than for a member of the War Savings Staff to persuade a reluctant housewife to buy a single $25 "E" bond. But on the other hand, the investment bankers dropped what they were doing, worked zealously and full-time for the war loan drives, not only sold their own customers but helped teach and direct many scores of teams of men and women outside the bond business—and got little kudos and no pay for their pains.

On the Inside

Their thoughts on the subject of how the war loan drives should be run, therefore, deserve a lot of thought in the right quarters because not only are bond distributions their business but they have been right in the thick of the recent financial fray and have seen it from the inside. President Whipple expressed many of these thoughts.

His first proposal was that the next War Loan drive be limited to individuals, and that neither tax notes nor certificates be counted in the results.

This is a highly sensible suggestion, and right up the Treasury's alley, in view of the latter's emphasis on individual sales and the patriotic appeal. The first and second war loans, in December and April, included sales to banks, which made the totals quite misleading, since the banks needed no urging, but only restraint in their purchase of governments. The Third War Loan excluded sales to banks, but continued to include sales to corporations, which was still misleading, since corporate buying was mostly the investment of funds which were idle anyway and whose investment represented sound financial considerations even more than patriotism.

Included Certificates

The Third War Loan also included sales of certificates, which run only for a year, and tax notes (now called "savings notes") which run only for 2½ years and were originally tailored for the short-time investment needs of corporations. These represent war financing only in the most short-term and evanescent form.

The one objection to cutting all these out, and putting the Fourth War Loan on a purely individual basis, is the fact that it would make the figures so small. As everybody agrees, three fourths or seven eighths or some such figure of the war velvet is going to family incomes under $5,000, but the proportion of war bonds sold to these is not worth writing home about, as anyone can quickly ascertain who will take the trouble to study the Treasury's monthly Bulletin.

Mr. Whipple's second suggestion is not likely to get quite such a friendly reception with the Treasury. It is to make available a coupon bond marketable in denominations as low as $100.

This revives the now familiar controversy over whether war bonds for the small investor should be marketable and negotiable, like the old Liberties—and thereby open to the possibility of postwar sag in market price—or instead should be redeemable on demand at the Treasury, thereby opening the Treasury to the risk of very large redemption demands beyond its control not only after the war but even at present.

Against Marketable Bonds

The Treasury has set its face against marketable bonds for the man in the street or financially unsophisticated bond buyer (and claims Congressional support in this position) on the ground that what happened in 1921 must not happen again (Liberties at 82). It even placed a minimum denomination of $500 on the 26-year 2½s.

Many people in the Treasury think the minimum on the Series G bonds ought to be raised for the simple reason that these bonds, which bear coupons, have a redemption value, from issuance to maturity, below the issue price. This might prove a surprise to some buyers and therefore a political boomerang in case over-enthusiastic salesmen push them on people who do not understand the niceties of "yield to maturity" or "yield to redemption."

Mr. Whipple's third proposal, to establish a partial-payment plan for selling bonds during the drives, will probably stir up considerable discussion. Some people will say this is already being done through the pay roll savings plan, which raises about $450,000,000 a month, but this is not exactly true because buyers under this plan are not committed contractually but only morally.

Others will say a partial-payment plan was followed in selling Liberties 25 years ago but this also is not exactly true. Customers had to pay the issuing agents cash on the nail, but were encouraged to raise the money by borrowing from the bank—after which the borrower and the bank could arrange their own terms of final payment.

Administrative Aspect

One aspect of the problem is administrative, since there are now tens of thousands of issuing agents, from radio stations to movie houses, which do not have facilities to handle installment payments. Mr. Whipple says "arrangements to handle partial payment contracts could be made with the present issuing agents." There will be argument over this—but the investment bankers ought to know something about the mechanics of bond distribution.

Mr. Whipple's final suggestion is to "place the Federal Reserve banks in a position of greater authority and responsibility in the bond selling program." This again is an old thought. Since April the question has been fought and apparently settled. Perhaps, however, the investment bankers feel that if the Treasury will search its heart it might find that political considerations may have entered slightly into its decisions taken this summer to cut the war loan drives entirely away from the Federal Reserve System and put them entirely on a state basis.

Whatever comes of these suggestions, the fact remains that future war loan drives, like those gone by, will depend in very large part on the vigorous co-operation of the investment bankers. And the way they talk at the present meeting, it looks as though they will roll up their sleeves and pitch in for the next war loan drive with the same enthusiasm as in the past, whether their proposals are given fair consideration or not.

Stocks Heavy On Further Peace Selling

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Another peace-selling wave hit the stock market today, after an early recovery attempt failed to draw much of a following, and leading industrials and rails dipped fractions to around 2 points.

At the start the list acted a bit better as opinions were voiced that short-war psychology may have been overdone in the relapse of the preceding session. Calling off of the coal strike also was midly beneficial although the labor situation still was viewed as rather murky.

Dealings were slack on the morning revival. The break in prices after mid-day on relatively large volume coincided with the statement made to a Senate subcommittee by former President Hoover that "at the present moment we're certainly in the latter stages of the (European) war"—probably "the last winter" of fighting in Europe.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.37⅞	1.38	1.36¾	1.37⅛	
Minneapolis	1.49⅛	1.49¼	1.48¼	1.48½	
Kansas City	1.35⅝	1.31½	1.31½	1.32⅛	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.36¾	1.36¼	1.35⅞	1.36⅝	
Minneapolis	1.49⅞	1.47⅞	1.48¼	1.49⅛	
Kansas City	1.31½	1.30½	1.30⅝	1.31¼	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.54¾	1.53¾	1.54⅛	1.55⅛	
Minneapolis	1.49	1.47½	1.47⅝	1.49	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.76¾	.75¾	.76¼	.76⅛	
Minneapolis	.73½	.72¼	.73	.73⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec. 1.13	1.13⅛	1.12	1.12⅛	1.13⅛	
May 1.13¾	1.14⅛	1.12½	1.13¼	1.14	
July 1.13	1.13⅛	1.11½	1.12¼	1.13⅛	
Barley, Chicago					
Dec. 1.16½	1.16⅞	1.14¾	1.15¼	1.17	
May 1.15⅝	1.15⅞	1.13⅝	1.14¼	1.16	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				95.5b	95.5
March	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0b	92.0
May				86.0n	86.0
July				83.0n	83.0
October				80.0n	80.0

Tops

December	127.5	127.5	127.5	126.0b	127.5
March	119.0	119.0	116.0	117.5b	118.5
July	109.2	109.2	108.5	109.5b	109.5
October	106.5	106.5	106.5	105.5b	106.0

b—Bid. n—Nominee.

Cotton

December	19.84	19.85	19.62	19.80	19.88
March	19.66	19.66	19.42	19.60	19.68
May	19.39	19.42	19.15	19.35	19.14
July	19.21	19.23	18.99	19.18	19.00
October	19.04	19.04	18.85	18.96	18.82

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, November, December, January 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December			40.90	40.90
February	36.00	36.00	36.00	

Potatoes

November	3.30	3.30	3.30	23.25
January			3.43	3.43

Quotations for cotton reported by Mansell Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.50a	Am S Alb	94½	94	94¼	95⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅝	33½	33½	33½
1.60	Bos Elev	67	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞
1.50	Bos Nar-Tray	19½	19	19⅛	19⅛
..	B&M pr pf	22	21½	21¼	21½
..	B&M 1st & pf	5	5	5	5
..	B&M 1st & pf	5	5	5	5¼
.84	Bos Pers Prop	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15
.50a	Copper Range	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
..	E Gas&Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.00a	EG&F pf	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23⅝
4.50	EG&F pr pf	59	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
4.25a	EMER 1st pf	120	120	120	120
..	E Mass A	18	18	18	18¾
1.25b	Employ Group	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24½
1.00	Filene's	19	19	19	18
..	Maine Util Assn	75c	75c	75c	75c
3.50a	Mergenthaler	48	48	48	47⅛
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	108½	108¼	108¼	108⅛
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	35c
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1.80a	Torrington	24	23⅞	23⅞	23½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	28½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	48	48¼	48¼	48¼
..	Utah M&T	21c	20c	20c	21c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
CHICAGO, Ill., November 2, 1943.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Seventy-Five Cents (75c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable December 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1943. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHSTIM, Secretary.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

A SHOW PLACE
CONNECTICUT—Colonial type stone and shingle, four bedrooms, three baths including maid's quarters. Two car garage, modern, excellent construction; fine shrubbery, beautiful trees, 5½ acre. Easy commuting to New York, refined community, quiet private lane, secluded but in town. Perpetual water rights Long Island Sound. Priced at a bargain. Brokers recognized. George E. Munro, 2 Sylvan Lane, Old Greenwich, Conn., or 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 3345

FARMS TO LET
FLANDERS, N. J.—Country home, (semi-farm) for rent; furnished; 6 months or longer; responsible family. Write Mrs. Neill, 270 W. 11th St., N. Y. C. CHelsea 3-0797.

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STORE—30x50 ft. 16 State St.; good location suitable any business; reasonable. Phone 308, Newburyport, Mass.

INSURANCE
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Any Kind
FRED I. WILSON CORP.
118 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED
WANTED—Small heated apt., unfurn., with 2 bedrooms, on permanent basis. Convenient school and transportation. Arl. 0272-R (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET
HARTFORD, CONN. — Accommodations for business gentlemen; entire second floor, bath; private home; near bus line, mile from church; Christian Scientists preferred. 185 Benton St. Tel 2-8322.
N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Room in business girl's apartment; kitchen privileges; $8.00. CHelsea 2-4896 evenings or Sunday.

ROOMS AND BOARD
CRANSTON, R. I.—Attract. room with board, suitable for one or two; kitchen privileges if desired. 72 Mason Ave. Tel. WI 6264.

ROOMS WANTED
BUSINESS couple wish furnished room N. Y. C.—Midtown. Write Box W-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED
WANTED home and board with nurse or family. Christian Scientists; Brooklyn preferred. Write Box M-36, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

AGENCIES WANTED
DISTRIBUTORS with strong sales organization in Great Britain are open to consider new agencies. Agricultural, Building, General Engineering. Duncan MacNeill, St. Peters Lane, Glasgow, C. 3., Scotland. Also Edinburgh and Stirling.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN. 4-3616

HELP WANTED
NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.
AMERICAN business couple desire general worker and plain cook; no washing; private bath and entrance; room newly renovated, radio; main requisite—must be a person of character accustomed to cultural surroundings. Call after 5:00 Winchester 0462 (Mass.).
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Wanted: man and wife as caretakers for large home in Syracuse; man must be capable of running heating plant, power mower, etc.; very desirable living quarters with heat, light, telephone and good salary; references required. For interview address Wilson, 259 Buckingham Ave.

HELP WANTED—MEN
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICIAN
Good Pay — Postwar Security
W. J. CONNELL COMPANY
121 Brookline Ave., Boston
Kenmore 1773

CHEMIST
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Hancock Street
South Braintree, Mass.

GUARDS—Not over 50 years; Wednesday or Friday, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; no uniforms; good pay. Mail application Bank Messenger Division, P. O. Box 165, Grand Central Annex, N. Y. C.
JANITOR—Part time work in small house on Com. Ave. near Exeter, Boston. For particulars call LAF. 4018.
PRINTING pressman to operate Miehle vertical and horizontal presses in one of Seattle's largest plants; highest wages paid with lots of opportunity for overtime; good possibility for advancement. Write or wire immediately to Western Printing Co., 2100 5th Avenue, Seattle 1, Washington.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
BOOKKEEPER—Small sales office; pleasant; future; state qualifications fully; salary. Write Box 34-M, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
LONDON, Ont., Canada—Girl or woman, Christian Scientist, experienced with children, to take full charge twenty months child; good home; state references and salary expected. Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.
OFFICE ASSISTANT — Beginner acceptable; state salary; full qualifications; pleasant; opportunity. Write Box M-33, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
REFINED woman from 2:00 p. m. for business couple; light household duties; supervision school girl 12. Telephone after 6:30 p. m. or Saturday, Rockville Center 1139-J (N. Y.).
ROCHESTER 10, N. Y.—Wanted, woman with clerical training for radio establishment; excellent home living quarters provided. Christian Scientist pref. P. M. Service Co., 380 N. Winton.
WANTED—On Canadian lake shore, 6 miles from Buffalo, experienced cook; must be resident of Canada; pleasant home for one who enjoys country life. TEN ELMS, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada.
WORKING housekeeper, own room, small house, references required. MRS. C. McGEE, 427 Stratton Road, New Rochelle, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
COOK—Colored, available daytime; fancy laundry taken, or will care for apt. Call Com. 6066 (Boston).
INTELLIGENT refined woman, Christian Scientist, pleasing personality, wishes employment as companion, receptionist, or hostess in hotel; can meet the public; go anywhere. Reply Box M-30, suite 2-181 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.
REFINED Christian Scientist desires position as companion; available for travel. Box J-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.
WOMAN—Mature years, wishes part time work; good typist and stenographer; varied secretarial experience; will accept reasonable remuneration. Write Box K-32, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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SALES REPRESENTATIVE—Pre-sell screen; time-saving office device; commission, drawing. Write Box M-35, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS
WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 131 Flatbush Ave. 2 Items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m., 4:30 o. m. Tel. BO. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING
SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 179 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-9668

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YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
20 East 10th St., N. Y. C. GR 5-3080

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ORIGINAL MAX KEESEN CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6262.

CORSETIERES
IDEAL CORSET SHOP
Jean Fox—Fitter—Tel. Windsor 6-3017
4307 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS
CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 219th St., Bayside, N. Y. BA. 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED
HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5913
WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

HOSIERY REPAIRING
HOSIERY REPAIRS 17c. All makes, any amount of runs. Full-Fashioned Lisle or Rayon Mesh Hosiery, first quality. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Avenue (Room 501), N. Y. C.

JEWELERS
LET US PAY FOR YOUR WAR BONDS BY SELLING US YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND JEWELRY
WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES!
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st St., West of Broadway, N. Y. C.

LANGUAGES
SLAVONIC
will be the principal tongue spoken in Europe. Polish, Czech, Balkan Slav will influence, and merge with, Russian. "Slovan," 48-page booklet (25 cents), outlines the unified language and translates into English 1000 most useful words. Order from Valse Publishing Company, Pontiac, Michigan. Money refunded if not satisfied.

LINENS
HANAN'S
LINENS, YARNS, INFANT WEAR
31 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MATTRESSES
MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

MILLINERY
"MODETTE," FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS, values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "MODETTE," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1045.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
PIANO—HARMONY
Jean Patterson, B. S. Juilliard Graduate
501 West 110th Street, Mo 3-4305, N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE
STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Ave. (55th), New York. Circle 7-3879.

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EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 30-mile radius. Spinets and grands purchased. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING
BARTON PRESS, 158 West 23d Street, N.Y.C. Quality printing, all kinds, prices reasonable. Chelsea 3-2414.

RADIO REPAIRING
Radio Repairing
CROKER EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

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RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-8090

TYPEWRITERS
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4350

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director Careers for Women. 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY
BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.
BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.
WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1351.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements
Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rate above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. 7½ estimate spaces required for agate type, count six words for each line. Where ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6263
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Purchase a Fur Coat Now

and Avoid an Additional Tax Later
THOMPSON'S
985 MAIN

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Come See the Gallery of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces"
Buy original paintings by famous artists at reasonable prices.
Fourth Floor.
HOWLAND'S

Hand-Made Holiday Linens
READ'S

GREENWICH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

THE LITTLE FLOWER SHOP
Of Greenwich, Connecticut
Member of Florist Telegraph Del. Association

THE COS COB CLEANERS & TAILORS
In order to give our customers better service we have enlarged our shop.
Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. 2991

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in GREENWICH CONN.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Greenwich Hardware Co.
White Enamel Cooking Utensils
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
ALTERATIONS
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

HARTFORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
81-83 Laurel St.
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

What Better Gifts?
Hosiery, Slippers, Ladies' Bags
Costume Jewelry
Special bags for WACS, WAVES and MARINES
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street Hartford, Conn.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Christmas Cards
Counter Cards, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c
Personal Cards—to be printed
WITKOWER'S
97-99 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT
HARTFORD (Continued)
Clothiers Since 1869
Reliable Men's Wear and Uniforms

KATTEN'S
102 ASYLUM STREET

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1909
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
988 Main St., Hartford 6-3173
234 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2510
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 23-4471
2 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 5-6709
963-E Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6975

HARTFORD
West Hartford
SELECTION OF ASSORTMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS PACKAGES FOR THE BOYS
Including Spiced Cookies, Fruit Cakes, Homemade Macaroons
BIRDS EYE
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue

MERIDEN
The Man Who Knows Wears
HARRY ISRAEL
Good Clothes
18½ Pratt Street

JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating
Gilbarco Oil Burners
Air Conditioning
127 State Street Phone 788

MIDDLETOWN
PELTON'S
Delicious Candies — Salted Nuts
Magazines — Newspapers — Stationery
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
103 Main St. 186 East Main St.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

For the "At Home" Thanksgiving
we offer a beautiful selection of china, glassware and tablecloths.
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
484 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 1278

FINE FURS
at
LERNER'S FUR SHOP
181 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT — 290 MAIN STREET

ART. JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
227 MAIN ST., TEL. 1400
Constantly Arriving ! ! Novelties in Costume Jewelry and new effects in Handbags at $2.00 to $12.00 each. At 98c, $1.05, $1.25 and $1.50 pr. Rayon Hose, also two styles in Mesh Hosiery.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 94 W. Main St., 398 Main St., 1066 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN
KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats Vegetables
Fruits
Fine Groceries
524 STATE ST. 6-9149

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in aiding the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor

SEE NEXT PAGE

'Pics Named To Start At Philadelphia

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Hago Harrington today named his starting line-up for the Boston Olympics in their first Eastern Amateur League game in Philadelphia against the Falcons Saturday evening. It includes only one veteran from last year's sextet, Ty Anderson at defense.

The other 11 positions—league teams are allowed to dress only 12 players, including a goalie, this season—are filled by youngsters sent to the 'Pics for seasoning by the Bruins. Heading the list is Maurice Courteau in goal, veteran of several seasons of Eastern League play.

Stanley With Ty

Pairing with Anderson at the starting defense will be Allan Stanley of Timmins, Ontario, who played a year ago with Holman Pluggers, All-Juvenile champions of Ontario. The starting line will include Al Palazzari at left wing, Joe Schmidt at center, and Tommy Brennan at right wing. Palazzari is from Eveleth, Minn.; Schmidt from Regina, and Brennan from Philadelphia.

Pat Powers of Toronto, son of the former coach of the Boston Tigers and Bruin Cubs, and Fernie Flamon of Edmonton, Alberta, will be the alternate defense, with Russ Kopak centering for Alan Rittinger and Andy Mador on the second line. All members of this line are from Regina. Flamon, if needed, can also play up forward. Although Hago was not quite sure, Marty Madore will probably be the 12th man.

When the 'Pics return to Boston for their first home game Nov. 20 against the Falcons, it is possible that one or more former Olympic veterans will see service. The list includes Gerry Desrosiers, Bob Jeremiah, and Gerry Bauer, none of whom can play road games this winter.

Schedule on Road

Following their engagement in Philadelphia Saturday, the Olympics play in Baltimore against the Coast Guard Sunday and Wednesday, move on to New York for a Sunday afternoon game with Rovers, play another game with Rovers in Brooklyn Tuesday, and then go back to Philadelphia Wednesday. The following Saturday they open at Boston Garden and on Sunday they will play the Coast Guard here.

Coach Harrington believes his youngsters are improving day by day and that by the time they arrive home they will be able to stand up to any team in the league, with the possible exception of the Coast Guard outfit, which numbers several ex-pros in its line-up.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 3
Hershey 4, Pittsburgh 2

Penn Spark —By Pap'

DON'T YOU EVER RUN?
COACH BOBBIE ROSENBLUM SAYS BOB HAGAFT MISSED A HECKLE MADE VARSITY CAREER
Bob ODELL
—PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT BACK WHO HAS BEEN AN LEADING THE QUAKERS TO A TIE WITH ARMY
I CALLED HIS SIGNAL SO I'LL HAVE TO CLEAR A PATH FOR HIM
THE BEST FOOTBALL PLAYER ON THE PENN SQUAD SELDOM CARRIES THE BALL BECAUSE HIS COACHES FEEL HE CAN BEST SERVE THE TEAM CALLING THE PLAYS, BLOCKING AND CARRYING THE BURDEN ON DEFENSE
DAP'

Bob Odell was named to lead Pennsylvania against Army eleven in Franklin Field and then went out on the gridiron and gave a one-man show on defense as well as executing a spectacular scoring dash which enabled the Quakers to earn a tie with the powerful Cadet team.

Against Army, Odell emphasized what Penn supporters have been seeing all season—a truly great football player in action. As signal-caller, Odell confines his efforts on offense to blocking. Because he carries a greater part of the burden of backing up the line on defense, he seldom carries the ball. Bob is very likely the best running back on the Penn squad, but his coaches feel that he can best serve the team in other ways.

Coach George Munger points out that Odell hasn't missed a tackle during his varsity career. Certainly, he didn't miss any against Army. His bold effective tackling stifled the Cadets' threats to break the game wide open time after time. Without Odell the Penn cause would have been hopeless. In the fourth period, he took a 20-yard pass from Joe Michaels with a brilliant finger-tip catch and ran away from the Army secondary to score Penn's second touchdown.

After the game, Odell was still in there pitching, for he called the toss of the coin and walked off the field with the football used in the game.

Card Stars in Army

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—Outfielder Harry Walker and Southpaw Pitcher Al Brazle of the St. Louis Cardinals have donned army uniforms at Jefferson Barracks after three-week induction furloughs.

Doug Kenna Set to Play On Saturday

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—Angelo Bertelli's leaving Notre Dame and making possible Johnny Lujack's quarterbacking has taken so much of the grid fans' attention that most of them have forgotten that Doug Kenna of Army virtually will make his debut when the Cadets and Irish collide in New York Saturday.

Like Lujack, he has been no more than a substitute this season but it has been an injured knee, not the presence of a player with more talent, that has kept the Mississippi marvel bench-ridden.

In fact, Lieut. Col. Earl Blaik, who coaches the Army football team, says unqualifiedly that Kenna "is the best back I ever have coached," and that he is the best ball carrier at West Point since the late Red Cagle.

Played Briefly

He played only briefly last year but was outstanding in the Cadets' final period drive against Navy. This year his knee has stopped him twice and he has played only 12 minutes, against Pennsylvania last week.

In that brief appearance he showed that he knew what pass defense was all about and once on offensive he was seemingly completely hemmed in for an apparent 10-yard loss by a quartet of Quakers. When the whistle tooted, however, two of the Pennsylvanians were prone, Army had a six-yard gain, and Kenna had been stopped by the sidelines.

Kenna and all the rest of the grid squad have become afflicted with the tenseness that usually precedes the "big game." Blaik is trying to rid them of it but the Cadet Corps won't let the players forget.

From virtually every dormitory window hangs a bed sheet with denouncements of the Irish, or Army exhortations.

On Second Team

While Lujack moves into the Notre Dame first string now that Bertelli is with the Marines at Parris Island it is unlikely that Kenna will start.

For the past week he has been working with the "second" team backfield in the rain-hampered and secret drills. He is at fullback with John Minor at left, George Troxell at right, and Dale Hall calling the signals.

Glenn Davis, the early season fireworks of the Cadets, continues at full on the first string with Tom Lombardo at quarterback, and George Maxon and Carl Anderson in the halfback slots.

Ross to Revamp Bruins for Tilt With the Leafs

It was certain today that Manager Art Ross of the Bruins will be forced to revamp his team for the Saturday night game in Toronto against the formidable Maple Leafs. Jack Crawford, defenseman, and Don Gallinger, second line center, are definitely out of the line-up with injuries, and third line right winger Ab De Marco is a doubtful starter.

On his arrival in Toronto, Ross said that he would make a decision later whether Bruins would attempt to play Saturday and at Detroit Sunday, without calling up some of their amateur prospects who are now playing with the Boston Olympics.

Amateur players are permitted under the war conditions to play three games with a professional team before forfeiting their amateur standing, but Ross is reluctant to put any of the Olympics youngsters in such a position so early in the season. Likely replacements from the amateurs would be Pat Powers, defense player, and Center Joe Schmidt, both of whom are only 17 years old.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—It's all in the viewpoint: Last week Pitt's Clark Shaughnessy came out with the idea of increasing the yardage required for a first down in football from 10 to 15 yards to curb the offenses . . . A few days later Harry Mahnken of Princeton suggested that six-man lines ought to be made compulsory on defense so as to give the offense a chance . . . As far as we've heard, Frank Leahy hasn't found any fault with the rules as they are . . . Hal Trosky, who has been out of baseball since 1941, has returned to the active list.

* * *

Clell Barton, Camp Edwards (Mass.) coach, to Boston football writers: "Before I came here today I said to the players, 'Shall I go up there and tell them we are going to beat Harvard?' There were 35 at the table. Thirty-six hands shot into the air. The 36th belonged to me."

* * *

Credit an assist to Dud De Groot, Rochester U. coach, on Sammy Baugh's new pro football passing records. It was De Groot, spotting from the stands, who saw that the Dodgers' defense was bunched and tipped Sammy to throw long passes instead of short ones . . . Jimmy Jamieson, a good defense prospect who the Rangers have parked with the Rovers until they need him, won't have the troubles that many hockey players encounter crossing the Canadian border . . . He's a full-blooded Cayuga Indian and members of his tribe are regarded as citizens of both the United States and Canada . . . Boston football scribes are considering a Tufts-Boston College "Greater Boston Championship" grid game as a war fund benefit . . . The New York writers also expect to sponsor a game but plans aren't complete.

Tufts' Athletes Leave for South

Three Tufts athletes, Co-Capt. Tony DeTeso and End Guy Gardiner of the football team and Co-Capt. Elect Rocco Antonelli of the basketball team, left today to continue their V-12 studies at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station.

Loss of all three boys will be a blow to their coaches, for DeTeso and Gardiner were starters and outstanding players for Lew Manly, while Antonelli was second leading scorer on the court five for Art Cochran last winter. Members of the grid team yesterday presented DeTeso with a pen and pencil set.

Huskies Enter 11

Coach Jerry Tatton has announced 11 Northeastern University entries for the 31st New England intercollegiate cross-country run Saturday afternoon at Franklin Park.

Almost all the participants for the Huskies are freshmen. Ernest E. Mills and Herbert C. Nickless are the only members of the Class of 1946 in the group.

All others are in the Class of 1947: E. Newell Austin, Chester E. Baker, Norman E. Benson, William J. Buchanan, Saul I. Gast, George A. Lothrop, Wilbur F. Noyes, Elliott V. Rice, and Donald E. Ridgley.

RESTAURANTS

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Walter Winchell says: "Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!" Luncheon From 85c • Dinner From $1.50. 2 Dining Rooms Men's Grill Lounge Chevy Chase Room Now Also Open for Dinners. Closed Sunday. OLNEY INN. 12 East 49th Street New York City (One-Half Block From Radio City) OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner. DIXIE KITCHEN. AIR CONDITIONED. 1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK. One Block from Radio City

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FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD? Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there. Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25. The HEARTHSTONE. 15 EAST 40th ST. 102 EAST 23d ST.

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For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT. 106 Congress Street

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NEW HAVEN (Continued from previous page)

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Tristram & Fuller, Inc. Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc. 104 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S SMART CORSETRY. GRADUATE CORSETIERE. NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION. JEWELRY — BAGS. LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES. 4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store. ALEXANDER'S. Featuring "Curtain Row". 91 South Main Street

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Perk up your wardrobe with SPARKLING, NEW DICKEYS from Eugenheimers. 64 BANK STREET

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

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It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want at THE FAIR STORE

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NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

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COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

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ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Meschutt, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
37 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 2094-2095 Residence: HU. 6186

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Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
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Manhatten Shirts
Phoenix Sox
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TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5953
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We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
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Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
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109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

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ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
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"Fifth Avenue Fashions Brought to Forest Hills"
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SPITZLER'S
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34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

Norman's Specialty Shop
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Coats—Suits—Dresses
No Charge for Alterations

NEW YORK

FREEPORT (Continued)

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
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31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 5875

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Th. New Fall
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT SHOES are here for your inspection.
Charles W. Brookins
60 North Main Street

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
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B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

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We Have a Good Stock of Needed Material.
FOUR LOCATIONS
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Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
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WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
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The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
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DOT-MARJ BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
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HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
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Hair Top Mattresses and Box Springs
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Fine mattresses with hair top on one side (for warm weather sleeping comfort) and felt on the other side (for cold weather sleeping comfort). Side handles for easy turning, straight side and pre-built border. Covered with heavy 12 oz. ticking. Box springs are resilient, and made to match the mattresses.
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BATWATERS
"everything to eat"

Have a MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
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NEW YORK

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Anywhere in Queens
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Call Nearest Branch
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71-14 35th Avenue
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Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

IF IT'S FOR A BABY WE HAVE IT
CARROLL DRUG CO.
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
8301 37th AVENUE HA 9-8220

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint Wallpaper
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village
Branch 89-67 165 St., Jamaica

LOUISE
Millinery
Custom-Made Fur Hats
Your materials used if desired.
165-21 Hillside Ave. Rep. 9-8317

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where Quality Furniture is Sold at Lowest Possible Prices

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hours.
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

KENMORE BEST FUEL SERVICE
John Wiles, Proprietor
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal Wood
91 Euclid Ave. Ri. 6140

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Avon COSMETICS
Beautiful Gift Sets
ARMY AND NAVY KITS FOR THE BOYS IN SERVICE
On display at 22 LaSalle Ave., or call Mrs. Ellen Grimmer, Delaware 2482

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

Ratner's
HATS OF INDIVIDUALITY
Hats Remodeled also Made to Match Your FUR COAT and Ready Made
PLAZA BUILDING
375 Sunrise Highway, cor. Atlantic Ave.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.75 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

WELLA
"COLD" WAVE
No Heat—No Chemicals No Electricity
THE POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
290 Merrick Road Lyn. 1323

For Better Cleaning Call Lynbrook 1414
20% discount for cash and carry
Merrick Rd. Cleaners & Dyers Co.
347 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

A. JACOBS
FURS of Quality
Hollander Dyed Furs
CUSTOM and READY-MADE REMODELING TO ORDER
296 Merrick Rd. LYN. 6090

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED. GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions by Wire
For Gifts—Many attractive flower vases
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Distinctive COATS and GOWNS SUITS
Reasonably priced.
13 Gramatan Avenue Opp. Proctor's

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-5434 27 So. 6th Avenue

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
175 Gramatan Avenue

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

A Dependable Men's Wear Shop
Adler-Rochester Clothing
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Hose
T. A. Farrington
99 Water Street Newburgh

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 264 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893

87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

LENOX CHINA
GORHAM SILVER

Also a Variety of Other Gift Articles
D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
496 Main St., New Rochelle 2-2579

Good Things to Eat Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
226 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Pillows—Made-to-Order—Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester County Bedding Co.
220 North Ave. 48 Lawton St.
Tel. New Rochelle 2-1589

LEVIN'S
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
CONSERVE YOUR GARMENTS ESPECIALLY NOW!
500 North Ave. New Rochelle 2-3089

H & J SERVICE STATION
Conserve with
SINCLAIR OPALINE
H.V.I. MOTOR OIL
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5412
620 NORTH AVENUE

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

HERBERT J. GRANT
Serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Twenty Years
INSURANCE
38 Locust Ave. New Rochelle 2-0247
55 John Street New York City Barclay 7-7400

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Leal's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Karas
Coats—Suits—Dresses
—Sportswear—
STYLED FOR YOUR INDIVIDUALITY AND NEED
567 Main St. (Opp. Schrafft's)

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE (CORNER CHURCH STREET)

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN STREET

Crossword Quix Answers

W	I	L	L	I	A	M
A	R	I	O	N	■	E
L	E	N	T	■	O	X
K	■	T	■	O	W	I
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E	■	J	U	L	E	S
S	C	A	R	L	E	T

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0082. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-1889
26 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 9-2626 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

JANE BATES JONES
Fine Millinery
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

BUNNY SHERMAN MILLINERY
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear
7712 Fifth Avenue Shore Rd. 8-7252
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDMAN'S
BROOKLYN'S LARGEST YARN STORE
Featuring all latest type yarns and shades.
Free instructions.
4417 13th Ave. Tel. Windsor 8-3880

MEN'S WEAR
Ties—$1.00 to $3.50
Shirts, Sportswear and Hose
Suits and Overcoats—$35.00 and up
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue

The Green Lantern Gift Shop
Shop early for a fine selection of Christmas Cards and Gifts
668 Nostrand Avenue
Telephone NEvins 8-3777

STATEN ISLAND
Cleaners - Tailors - Dyers
Pressing Done on Premises
We Clean from a Glove to a Rug
391 Flatbush Ave. Near Plaza Street ST. 3-0763
We Call for and Deliver

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 388

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 586 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
313 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2226

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2320 311 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

Whitman's and Schrafft's Candies
Keep fresh in our Refrigerated Candy Cabinet
LUNCHEONETTE
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Ave., Pelham 68, N. Y. Ph. Pelham 8-1683

PORT CHESTER

PREPARE
for those long evenings at home this winter.
Decorate with Kauri Paints
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 NO. MAIN STREET

The New Modernized Department Store
W. T. GRANT CO.
WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS
2.98—3.98—5.98

George A. Naef, Prop.
Groceries Vegetables Poultry — Fruits Meats
44 South Regent Street
Phone Port Chester 1767 Free Del. Service

Outfit your children with Coats, Snow Suits or Mackinaws—complete stocks on hand.
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
30-40 NO. MAIN STREET

Ostermoor
Famous Layer-Built Felt Mattress
29.50—39.50
JOSEPH TUNICK SONS

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 2487

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashion for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
COATS—COAT AND LEGGING SETS by "BAMBURY"
Warm, Sturdy Fabrics
Well tailored and smartly styled
Sizes 2 to 6 and 7 to 16

QUALITY CLOTHES FOR FALL AND WINTER
in a broad assortment await your selection. Exceptionally fine fabrics . . . correctly styled.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
Poughkeepsie
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

B and M Food Market
480 MAIN STREET PHONE 6100
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of Self Service
SW FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

WEDDING FLOWERS by Saltford are Smart, but cost no more! Early ordering is advised.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 388

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfuly Given

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

AVON Cosmetics
BESSIE THOMAS
Representative
9 Underhill Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
PHONE 892-R

Delicious Pies
The frost has brought us back again with our Delicious Golden Pumpkin Pies.
Delicious Golden Pumpkin Pies
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Near Market

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main St. Phone 814

Thanksgiving Specials!
Homemade Pumpkin and Mince Pies
Fruit Cakes

This Year the Christmas Rush Starts in November
WALLACE CO.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Look!
LUCKEY'S
Will be open
Friday Nights to 9
We have resumed our "Open House" policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of busy people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Upholstery Shop
REMAKING AND REMODELING. LIVING ROOM PIECES READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER
215-37 JAMAICA AVENUE
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

THE HOME OF SMART FURS
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER FURS
90-11 Springfield Blvd. Queens Village MI 7-0527

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-9654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-18 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Vir. 7-8183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Custom Built Designed to Further Your Ideas!
FIREPLACE MIRRORS
Call us for Free Survey. We'll gladly send designer at your convenience. No obligation
LAMPS
LAMP TABLES
A Complete Line of Hanging Mirrors
KARGMAN'S
105-17 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-1600
Open Evenings

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-8583

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPERS LADDERS
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 119th Street
Virginia 7-8488

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-9089

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

HOLIDAYS—Approaching
It's fur—feather—sequins time again!
HAND-MADE HATS OUR SPECIALTY
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave. Near 109th St.

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

ROCHESTER

J. E. Thompson
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
72 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 0626-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

— RADIO —
F. M. SERVICE CO.
"Masters of RADIO Problems"
Staff of factory schooled conversion specialists improve your radio with tube substitutes. Our exclusive methods permit original tube reinstatement.
280 Winton Rd. No.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

—For Highest Quality
HOME INSULATION
Use EAGLE MINERAL WOOL
— Call L. F. Warner for —
Free Estimate
Fuel Saving Up to 40%
Representing
LAUBE ELEC. CORP.
Hillside 3100-J or Stone 106

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
345 Broadway, Monroe 6930

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.
Fall Rugs

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

PARK AVENUE FURRIERS
Coats Made to Order and Ready-to-Wear
Remodeling
Repairing
RVC 6771 276 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2300 NITE CALL 984

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

War Worker or Bond Seller by Day
Still at Her Best at Night!
Come to us for a conveniently located, well-stocked selection of ready-to-wear. Select at leisure in a few moments near home.
Mead's—Scarsdale
MAIN FLOOR
READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS
HARDWARE
Harisdale Road, Harisdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Service Stations:
Scarsdale, Harisdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, INC.
Main Office, Harisdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 2200, W. P. 5000

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
for
Housefurnishings
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
215 Clinton Street Phone 6-2351

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Our Winter Collection of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery, Sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
257 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called for and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Harold's Beauty Salon
808 KEITH BUILDING PHONE 2-5026

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.—509 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.—Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137
FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 134 E. Washington St.

UTICA

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST.

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books
Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
341 Genesee Street

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1021. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds and Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
191 Hamilton Ave., White Plains, New York
✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

Telephone W. P. 5651
FREDERICK LENZ
DELICATESSEN
Home made Salads, Baked Beans and Sandwiches Non-rationed
Closed Wednesdays for the Duration
341 Mamaroneck Avenue
Next to the Pix Theatre

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

Wheel Alignment
Brake Service
Motor Rebuilding
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

YONKERS

Good Things to Eat
Always Low in Price
Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
25 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York

HORTON'S
MEN'S WEAR
Standard Merchandise at Standard Prices
Agency Manhattan Shirts, Stetson Hats
Worsted-tex Clothes
8 Main St., Next to Fashion Shop
367 South Broadway at McLean Ave.

SINCE 1899
COAL—OIL
BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

If You Need a Fur Coat, See Our New Collection
$110 up
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Dr Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

You'll find EVERYTHING You Need
Silks, Woolens, Cottons
Findings and Trimmings
for Clothes, Draperies, Upholstery at
RELIABLE SILK STORE
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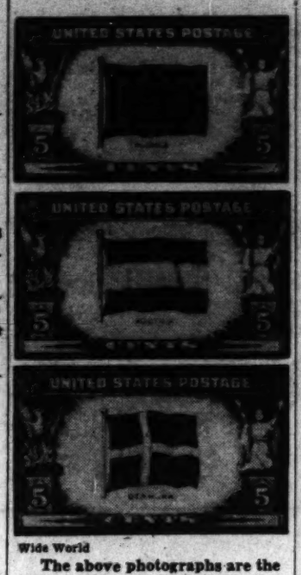
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Wide World

The above photographs are the last three in a series of 12 new United States postage stamps honoring countries occupied by the Nazis. Top: Albanian stamp, which goes on first-day sale in Washington, D. C., Nov. 9. Center: The Austrian stamp, to be released Nov. 23. Bottom: The Denmark stamp, Dec. 7.

Stamp Notes

(Associated Press Features)

An occasional copy of the Allied military postage stamps issued by United States for use in the occupied areas of Italy is reaching this country, usually on letters from a former stamp collector now serving in the armed forces. The stamps are all of the same design and were issued along with special currency for the same purpose. Despite requests from collectors, the Treasury Department has announced that the stamps will not be made available to collectors in this country at the present time.

♪ ♪ ♪

The week's news from the Post Office Department includes the interesting information that the last stamps of the Famous American series of 1940 available at the Department's Philatelic Agency, the two cent Whistler and the three cent Saint-Gaudens were removed from the agency's sales list October 23. Few recent issues of this country have attained more popularity with collectors than the Famous American series, and prices for mint copies already are double the face value.

♪ ♪ ♪

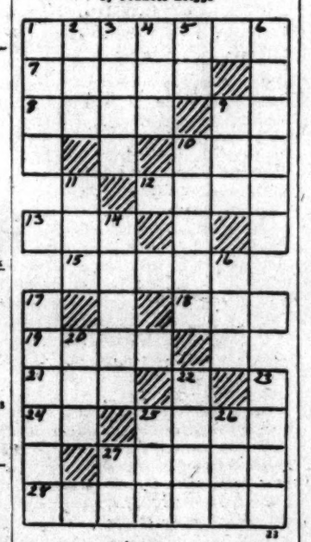
Argentina's "Independence Hall" at Tucuman is portrayed on a new five centavos green stamp issued by the South American Republic.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stolow's report two new Chile issues, a three pesos airmail with a two-motored plane flying over telegraph wires as its design, and a 50 centavos purple portraying an industrial site. . . . The six pence value of South Africa's small, war issue, depicting a welder, has been overprinted "SWA" for use in South-West Africa.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of "Bard of Avon"?
7—What Greek poet was saved by a dolphin?
8—What is past participle of "lend"?
9—What creature is noted for its strength?
10—Office of War Information (abbr.)
12—French chalk is what?
13—What is a marble to be used as a shooter?
15—What bird in poetry perched upon a bust of Pallas?
18—And not.
19—Lilly Dache is famous as a designer of what?
21—Possessive pronoun.
24—The chickadee has been adopted as State bird of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—What instrument has cutting ridges upon its surface?
27—What was first name of composer of opera "Juggler of Notre Dame"?
28—The common pimpernel has flowers prevailingly of what color?

Down

1—Pedestrians do what?
2—In Wagner's opera, Isolde is a princess of what country (abbr.)?
3—Scraped linen is what?
4—Fortune.
5—Within.
6—In what country is the Jarana danced?
9—What bird was criticized while "barber kept on shaving"?
20—What kind of basket is also described as "iron-bound" in well-known song?
11—Organ of hearing.
14—Who executed the painting "Hope"?
16—Who was Roman goddess of night?
17—What do you call out of bolls such as Dickens used as subject of one of his stories?
20—Devoured.
22—Would an apteryx have paws, fins, or a bill?
23—If you were in Paris, Ky., in what direction would you travel to reach Frankfort?
25—Hairy coat of a mammal is what?
26—What famous general rode "Traveller"?
27—Judge Advocate (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It's Difficult to Make Soap Suds in Salt Water?

Ordinary soap does not lather well in ocean water. Ocean water is salty. Therefore, the common impression is that it is difficult to make soap "suds up" in salt water.

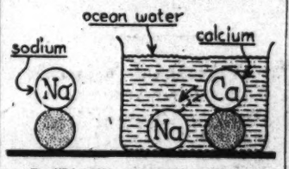
However, it is curious to note that ordinary table salt (sodium chloride) does not prevent soap from lathering. It is the presence of calcium and magnesium salts, not common table salt, that makes ocean water "hard."

Ordinary soap may be described chemically as a sodium or potassium salt of a fatty acid. Both sodium and potassium soaps are soluble in water, and they change the surface tension of the water so as to form tough bubbles or lather when agitated.

When ordiuary soap is added to hard water, a chemical reaction takes place whereby an insoluble calcium or magnesium soap is formed and is precipitated or thrown out of solution as a sticky curd. These insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps are responsible for the "gooey" ring occasionally found in bathtubs.

The so-called "salt-water soaps" now on the market are chiefly mixtures of ordinary sodium or potassium soap and a synthetic detergent. These mixtures do not form an insoluble precipitate with calcium and magnesium salts.

The detergent used in salt-water soap may be a sulfonated hydrocarboh derived from certain petroleum or coal-tar fractions, and the ordinary soap may be made from a cocoanut oil base. Cocoanut oil soaps do not form insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps in hard water to the same extent as do other orthodox soaps based on most other fatty oils.



In "hard" water, the sodium or potassium is pushed out of the soap molecule and calcium or magnesium goes in instead.

The synthetic used in salt-water soaps are also of such a character as to form no precipitate with calcium and magnesium salts. Consequently soaps made from cocoanut oil and mixed with a suitable synthetic detergent will "suds up" in such hard water as sea-water.—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— —Burr Shafer

"I think we have the answer to our absentee problem. Mr. Matson here was formerly a truant officer."

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Ration tokens, looking something like tiddlywink discs, will be put into circulation next February. They'll at least give the butchers a little diversion to while away the idle hours.

Arkansas Gazette: May be a three-way race to see who gets to Berlin first: the Russians, the British and Americans, or Mrs. Roosevelt.

Punch: A tradesman wants to know why one often sees six or seven clocks in a main street each of which shows a different time. Well, if they all showed the same time, one would be enough.

In Lighter Vein

Revenge

The mistress of the house was finding extra work for the maid. In the end the girl got "fed up." Just then the mistress entered the kitchen. "Mary," she said sharply, "have you finished polishing the brass ornaments yet?" Yes, madam," replied the girl; "all except your rings and bracelets."—Exchange.

Diverted Punishment

The young mother took her little boy to the school on his first day. After she introduced him to the teacher and prepared to leave she added, "Now, sometimes Sammy gets into mischief, so if he does anything you don't want him to, just spank the little boy next to him, and that will alarm him so he won't misbehave again."

"On the House"

(Boston Post)

If you've been buying flowers recently you probably know that the price of these horticultural decorations has taken a substantial rise; but a sailor who was getting married didn't know a thing about the flower market.

He went into the Penn flower store on Tremont Street and was met by William Penn, who asked what he would like. The young sailor put his cards on the table and said:

"Gee, I dunno exactly what kind of flowers to get, but I'm getting married this afternoon and I figure the girl friend ought to hold a bouquet or something."

"It's customary," said Mr. Penn. "About how much would you like to invest in the bride's bouquet?"

"All I can spare for flowers is a buck," said the sailor.

"One dollar?"

"Yep, one buck."

The florist asked his young customer to wait and a few minutes later handed him a bridal bouquet, a bridesmaid's bouquet and four boutonnieres all "on the house." And when the service man was leaving the store he tucked a $2 bill in the pocket of his blouse.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the hand of our God was upon us, and he delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and of such as lay in wait by the way.—EZRA. 8:31

NEWS ITEM— CHICAGO -- SHOE SOLES MADE FROM OLD TIRES ARE PREDICTED. —

THE GAS BUSINESS IS BAD-- MAYBE WE COULD MERGE
SHOEMAKER
WANTED EX-GARAGE MAN, FAMILIAR WITH CHANGING TIRES & FIXING FLATS, TO ASSIST IN REPAIRING SHOES
SHOES HALF SOLED. WE ADD DO A JOB ON HEELS
SHOE REPAIRING
WE'LL SOON FIND WHERE THE HOLE IS, MR. WAFFLEGATE
BR-R-R THAT WATER'S COLD!
BUT HUGH!
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?--WE CAN'T GET GAS AND WE DO NEED SHOES
THERE GOES THAT RIGHT REAR AGAIN!
BANG

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Up to His Neck*

By LE PELLEY

Hmm... COULD THAT BE A LITTLE FLOWER STILL BLOOMING...?
I GUESS IT IS.... RIGHT IN ALL THAT MUD.. MY MY.
IT LOOKS LIKE A... OOOPS!!!
IT SEEMS I ALWAYS GO INTO MY NATURE STUDY TOO DEEP!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Take My Own*

By RODGERS

"Brr-r! Every day it gets colder and colder!" Sponge meowed this A.M.
"Oh, stop skivering and come on outside. A few turns around the house and you'll warm up fast enough!" I advised her.
But- you know Sponge!
Well, there's one thing no one can deny..
I'm always willing to take my own advice!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Missing Box?*

By THE HAGERS

"The saboteur you're looking for," Said Ted," perhaps is right next door."
"The pigeons may be used to send A message, Ted, the spy has penned.
This looks like the box all right, But it was labeled 'dynamite.'
Were we surprised when someone cried, "Release me! I am stuck, inside!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ratifying a Peace Pattern

The American people have instinctively and instantaneously ratified the Moscow Declaration; the United States Senate is climbing on the bandwagon. The Foreign Relations Committee has approved an amendment of the Connally resolution to include Article Four of the Moscow declaration recognizing the "necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization . . . for the maintenance of international peace and security."

This endorsement of the Moscow endorsement of a world-wide security system appears to have resolved the sharp conflict in the Senate. An overwhelming vote is expected for the amended resolution. The Senate is not going so far as Senator Downey proposed in his resolution for adopting all the findings and declarations of the Moscow conference. It is even refraining from accepting Article Five of the Four-Power Declaration which provides for consultation of the signatories and other members of the United Nations for joint action in behalf of the community of nations. But it does associate itself clearly in the minds of the American people with the peace pattern laid down in Moscow.

Technically neither Moscow nor the Senate has, in Article Four, made any specific commitments. The word "practicable" is big enough to cover decades of delay in setting up an effective international police system. It is well to recognize that even in Article Five, the Moscow Declaration only provides for consultation — which was obtained, with America participating—at the time Japan invaded Manchuria. And in amending the Connally resolution the Committee slipped in an utterly superfluous warning that one more than one-third of the Senate can still torpedo the Moscow agreements by refusing to ratify them.

Judging by words, America has not advanced very far toward effective Senate-supported co-operation to keep the peace. But something has happened which gives new meaning to words. There is a new spirit in America and in the Senate. Popular approval of the whole achievement at Moscow has been so emphatic that the Senate was in danger of being left twenty years behind the peace procession. And it is only fair to say that Senators who have seemed sometimes to be splitting hairs over the abstractions of "sovereignty," were themselves completely captured by the concrete victories at Moscow.

Indeed, Moscow also performed a similiar service for the man in the street. The American people have for months been resolved to play an active part in international organization to keep the peace. But they have been stymied by confusion over methods. Moscow dramatized and crystallized a method.

It laid down the pattern of a four-power concert to act as an executive board to improve and continue wartime co-operation among the United Nations. It set up machinery for continuous consultation (in the two advisory committees), by three of these trustees—Britain, Russia, and the United States—and it promised consultation to make and keep the peace. Beyond the four-power concert it pledged a general international organization.

This is no new pledge, but today there is new hope that it can be carried out. The four trustees will find it useful to bring in other members of the United Nations—particularly those directly concerned in Europe—and the practice in consultation should lead to quicker, more unified resistance to aggression. Best of all, the necessity for such prompt and resolute action has been learned by the people in the tragic experiences of the last few years. That they will keep that experience in mind and act on it is the best and the only real assurance that the pattern of words in the Senate resolution or the Moscow Declaration will be filled out.

What Price Coal?

At about this moment the coal miners might usefully ponder what their strike and their new contract have cost them. For even if the War Labor Board approves the deal that Secretary Ickes has negotiated with John L. Lewis, it will presumably be effective only so long as the Federal Government retains control of the mines.

The present legal provision is that mines are to revert to the owners within 60 days after normal production is attained. This means a potential recurrence of the difficulties in the forseeable future. However if, through one artifice or another, the Government retains control of the mines for the duration, the difficulties might easily arise at a time when the miners were far from holding the upper hand.

At such a moment the immense sacrifices the miners have made in public esteem might affect them most. For the picture (and by no means a wholly inaccurate one) of maltreated miners, in bondage to the company store, eking out a dismal and gray existence has pretty much been replaced by a picture of adamant, grasping men who place loyalty to their union, to their union president, and to their own private war with the owners above their loyalty to the Nation, its President and its war. It is going to take time, a great deal of patient propaganda work, and, above all, some honest-to-goodness extended effort to make up the 12,000,000-ton loss of coal this week's shenanigans have cost before the American people will again feel much sympathy for even what is right in the cause of the coal miners.

At about this moment, too, we presume the White House is indulging some interesting speculations anent the labor vote. Kentucky has gone Republican, an event almost as startling to the political world as Erie's dividend in financial circles. And the Kentucky coal miners apparently helped turn the trick. Appeasement seldom works.

As to the terms of the agreement itself reached between Mr. Ickes and Mr. Lewis, the solution is simple. The miners recently negotiated a contract with the Illinois operators, which included certain complications as to pay for underground travel time, length of the working day, etc., but the real nub of which contained a $1.50 per day increase in the amount of money to be paid the miners.

The War Labor Board tried to square these terms against their own mumbo-jumbo, the central theme of which is "increased pay only for increased production," and came out with the conclusion the proposed deal was 37½ cents out of line. The miners flatly rejected this reasoning, hence the strike.

Mr. Ickes, sharply aware of the acute need for coal at this time, cannily reconciled these views by proposing to buy 15 minutes of the miners' lunch hour for the disputed 37½ cents. Now, if the War Labor Board can adjust itself to this turn, the miners, for a time, promise to be happy and to go about their daily chores.

How will all this affect the future of the War Labor Board, the Little Steel formula, and the line against inflation? Well, the forthcoming actions of other potent unions will probably tell us that soon enough. Certainly, there is nothing in the experience of the coal miners to deter them from trying.

Registration By-Products

Registration for the fourth ration book has had two worth-while effects. First is the fresh emphasis on the fact that rationing is based primarily on the neighborly idea of sharing fairly, so that everyone can have enough, and only secondarily on the need to prevent anyone from taking too much. It was difficult to step up to the registration tables, with a group of neighbors sharing the same problems, without realizing this.

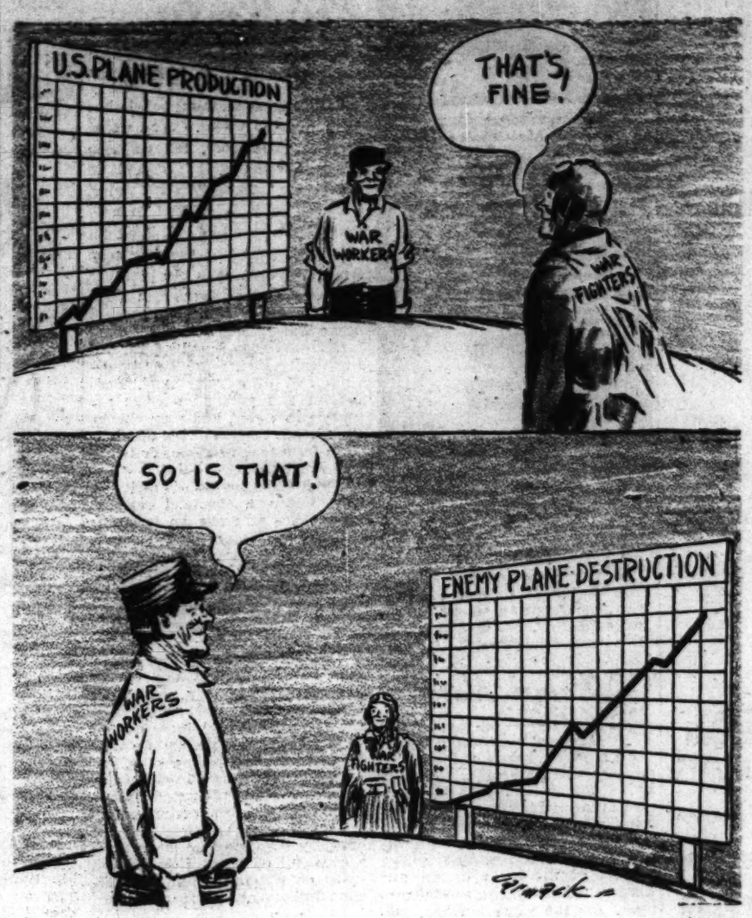
The very use of the school buildings points to the recognition of a community of interests back of rationing. And the voluntary work of the teachers as clerks, long after dark in many cases, reinforced this impression. It also recalled the oft-forgotten fact that the ration boards themselves are groups of neighbors intent on the common good, not cogs in a bureaucracy intent on cutting down supplies.

The second valuable effect of this registration experience is that many citizens who have no school-age children have been given a brief contact with schools and teachers again. It may have been a mere passing glimpse of the school system, but, oddly enough, it is proving just what was needed to give a touch of interesting reality to otherwise rather nebulous concepts.

In these days of great additional demands on those teachers who have stayed on the job, despite the many inducements to go into better paid war-production jobs, every additional touch of interest helps.

Maybe that genius in the Navy Department who re-arranged the typewriter keyboard in the interests of simplicity could do something for ours. The blamed thing can't spell.

Partners



Our Readers Say—

Research and Invention

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A better way to encourage research and invention than provided by the establishment of laboratories by the Government would be to pay inventors or scientists who would give the results of their research or inventions to the public for public use. It would be comparatively easy to set up a board of experts, men in the Government service in various bureaus, to pass on the value to the public of anything offered in the way of inventions or results of scientific research, in whatever form submitted.

Research and invention would be encouraged and the many objections to the establishment of Government-owned laboratories avoided. If I remember correctly, the inventor of the cream separator dedicated that invention to the public, without any monetary consideration, and the benefits which have resulted are almost beyond measure in dollars and cents. But he was an exception, and those who give their time and efforts to the public service should be compensated.

Billings, Mont. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

An Appeal From Tuskegee

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years, Tuskegee Institute has served as a medium through which friends in all sections of the country have, at the Christmas season, gladdened the hearts of children of low-income families. Without these gifts many such homes would have had nothing to remind them of Christmas except the absence of gay-colored packages due to their destitution or disappointment over expected returns from crops.

It is to encourage such children that we again appeal to the public for discarded clothing, shoes and other material such as books and toys which may be re-packaged into gifts for distribution in homes and community assemblies. Some friends prefer to send money which we use to purchase fruit, candy and such other things as may be needed to complete the individual packages.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

"Clarifying"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor must feel as I do, a thrill of joy and satisfaction that our much loved newspaper has taken such a definite and inspiring stand in support of all efforts toward a world organization for future peace, for law and order, and for the well-being of all peoples.

This support has been given in such splendid articles and editorials and by such generous reporting of meetings and debates on the subject, I am especially apprectative of the recent clarifying Intimate Message From Washington, "Torpedoing the Peace," by Roscoe Drummond, and "Words May Hamper Thought," by Mary Hornaday. I long to urge all who have not read these articles to do so without delay so that they may be aware of the full import of the debate that is now going on in the U. S. Senate.

Summit, N. J. L. R. MORRIS

A Bow to Oscar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Early in September there appeared on your editorial page an article entitled: "A Dispatch From the Farm," by John Gould, which furnished me laughter and plenty of it.

Leisurely I was scanning the editorial page, when my right eye caught the caption: "Oscar was no ordinary bull." Frequently I have seen and read such articles and they have been a source of joy; and so I felt that there was something in it for me.

I proceeded to read carefully, and by the time I reached the third paragraph, I found myself laughing—yes, bursting with laughter.

Detroit, Mich. S. J. SKAFF

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Homes for the Asking

The Wide Horizon

By W. Clifford Harvey

With hundreds of thousands of European families made homeless by the war, rehousing will be one of the major and immediate problems of postwar Europe.

What kind of housing will these families want? Not the permanent type of construction built with the wastefulness of haste and the desecration of traditional architecture. They will need housing that can be put up as quickly as it can be taken down when the immediate crisis is over, that combines maximum comfort and livability with a minimum of expense and building time.

Where can Europe get this type of housing in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost?

America's war housing is an answer. Not only will there be a super-abundance of this type of demountable housing manufactured expressly for the purposes of speedy construction and easy shipment to building sites, but its removal to Europe would eliminate an American economic problem involved in the liquidation of these properties after the war.

* * *

Here is a backlog of housing that will be immediately available, will require no materials or labor, is adaptable to long-distance shipping in compact forms, costs little, and can be taken down quickly when European nations regain their industrial stamina and return to traditional construction.

Countries like Holland are dependent upon others for their building materials. Holland looks to Great Britain and the United States to supply these units. Holland's soft, damp soil requires deep foundations for permanent housing, involving a time element in building that homeless families cannot wait for. Light, pre-fabricated housing units are just the thing for the 500,000 families in Holland who are expected to be in need of homes when hostilities cease.

Latest estimates place Holland's present homeless at 320,000 families. In addition to homes destroyed, the Germans have stripped hundreds of other houses of all essential materials, thus making them untenable for some time to come. The complete estimate of half a million housing units needed after the war in Holland alone is based on the assumption of greater damage when and if the Germans clash with the United Nations over the Low Countries.

When the issue of shipping America's war housing to Europe comes up for Congressional airing, as it probably will shortly, there may be some opposition, chiefly from pre-fabrication companies. Improvements have been made in pre-fabrication which are not included in the early units. Some of the war-housing units had to be nailed together with single-headed nails, instead of double-headed nails, because the latter were not available. This means damage and greater expense and time involved in taking the units down. As yet there is no such thing as a genuinely temporary "temporary house."

* * *

A recent test revealed that a completely new pre-fabricated house could be manufactured at only $200 more than it would require to take down one of the old ones and re-assemble it on a new location. That's because labor is the chief initial cost of pre-fabrication. At the same time, the law provides for the orderly vacating of war housing over a period of two years after the cessation of hostilities, and it might be advisable to prevent a mass migration of war workers out of these temporary homes to all parts of the country.

What real estate operators are afraid of is that the Government will follow the first World War policy and try immediate liquidation of war housing through local realty markets. That policy could prove disastrous with the current volume of war housing. Hence, the economics of sending all temporary war housing to Europe for the solution of emergency problems there, might react solidly in favor of housing conditions in America.

At least the issue includes possibilities for careful consideration, possibly by some Government-appointed planning agency.

Franco Invites Chastisement

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Generalissimo Francisco Franco has probably played his last wrong card. Both British and American diplomacy has been long suffering with the well-fed little dictator of semi-starving Spain who owed his rise to power to our enemies. He was soothed and petted and coaxed. It was done for a long time because he was still a danger. It continued to be done after he ceased to be a danger, probably because it is difficult for Anglo-Saxons to about-face just because they have power. But the limit of tolerance has been reached. Tokyo set up a puppet government in the Philippines. And General Franco sent Tokyo a message of congratulations.

To Washington this is just about the last straw. His term was nearly up, anyway. According to the best available reports a minimum of 85 per cent of the Spanish people are against him now. The State Department was more or less willing to let nature take its course. He was going. What difference did it make whether he went tomorrow or eight weeks from tomorrow? But to give the Japs aid and comfort against us was touching us on the sensitive spot. It cleared the ground out from under every last-ditch advocate of time and tolerance for Franco.

And he lost more than just personal tolerance in Washington.

Franco's game for a long time was to save the reactionary group he represents in Spain when he had to go himself by turning the Government over to a monarchy under conditions which would protect his friends and keep them in power. That is probably the way it would have worked out if the General had played his hand more smoothly. Britain, being a monarchy—and a most successful one at that—sees nothing objectionable per se in a monarchial restoration in Spain. British policy is more concerned with Spain than American policy. The State Department was inclined to play a passive role on the sidelines, letting London swing the transition towards a restoration of the monarchy if it chose. And it was apparently so inclined.

But the picture is a bit different today. Washington does not feel it would be justified in trying to prevent a restoration of a monarchy in Spain were it clear that a great majority of the Spanish people really preferred it that way. But Washington is most disinclined today to allow a monarchy to be put over on the Spanish people if they really don't want it. It has a policy toward countries such as Spain of letting the people have what they want. If the Spanish people want to return to the republic, Washington feels almost belligerent about it today.

A month ago, it looked like practically a sure thing that Franco would eventually step aside and be replaced by a King with the political orientation of the Government changing very little. Today it looks like a sure thing that Franco will be out very soon, but by no means a sure thing what will follow. The monarchy still may have the best chance, but the republicans for the first time have a chance, too.

Some big business methods in the best sense actually did move into the State Department with Edward R. Stettinius. Every morning at 9:30 a. m.—on the dot—all the Assistant Secretaries troop into his office for a morning conference on the latest cables and events. Half-an-hour later, they go out and the political advisers come in to assess the results. Thus every day there is a general discussion of the meaning of events and a development of a general view on policy. It's what the British Foreign Office does and what has made British foreign policy a coherent and consistent thing. The absence of it in Washington is what has made American foreign policy so uncertain that it has never been possible to really find out what our policy was on any given subject on any given day. There really is getting to be such a thing as "State Department policy," instead of a score of different policies rattling around in the department. It is whispered, most indiscreetly of course, that some new acquaintances have been made in the process which were a pleasant surprise on both sides.

Mr. Stettinius is also reported to be casting a most critical eye on the traditional desks in the corridors where ancient messengers muse and doze through the day. The rumor is that he not only proposes to move them into rooms where there will be supervision, but also into uniforms!

Myrtle, the Problem Pig

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

A few years ago, some professor out West did some interesting work with pigs. At the time I felt his discoveries would have slight practical application. He would put an apple in a box and ring a bell. The pig would hear the bell and go and eat the apple. After a while, the pig wouldn't go near the box unless the bell rang. After another while, the professor began ringing the bell when there wasn't any apple in the box, and soon the pig showed signs of mental deterioration.

I have often wondered what the pig learned about professors during this exciting experiment, because the thought of a grown man frustrating a pig did not click with my idea of fair play. It was only recently that I realized how wrong I was, and how important this experiment might be when properly applied. Lucklessly, I have no way of knowing, now, who the savant was. Had I his address, I should set him up in business, because I would ask him to do some work with Myrtle. (Her real name is Emily; Myrtle is her pen name.)

Myrtle was first offered to me at four weeks of age for $12. I had already surveyed the pig business and couldn't see how it was going to do me any good. Everybody in the world is raising a pig this year, and most of them will be butchered just before Christmas. About that time, if my guesser is working, the smell of frying chops will become our national aroma, and anybody with pork for sale will appear to be whimsical.

For that reason, a weanling at $12 seemed undesirable, so I told the man I would pay $10 when she was six weeks old, provided he'd give two of it to the Red Cross. I did not want a pig, and felt I couldn't undertake a larger donation at this time.

The man was indignant. He said he could even get $15, and he implied unkindly that something was wrong with my head. He gave me to understand he would never again stoop to dickering with me. Two weeks later, he brought Myrtle around and collected $10. I am not raising her for meat, but under my barn she will some day have little pigs, and I shall meantime contemplate my happiness if pigs are still worth $10—which I doubt.

Myrtle jumped out of her pen the first day and chased the hens. We didn't get any eggs for three days. We put her back, nailed on another round of boards, and she jumped out again. She went up in the pasture and darted out of some bushes just as the cow went by. The cow jumped six feet straight up in the air and had to lean against a pine to catch her wind. Myrtle likes the cow, and she exhibited this affection by running in and out and around the cow, squealing and grunting with satisfaction. This fixed the cow up in good shape. Now when Myrtle squeals for her supper, as pigs do, the cow climbs into her manger and hides in the feed box. We unravel her, sort of, to get her out for milking.

Myrtle must misconstrue this, because she feels the cow loves her. Four or five times a day she jumps out of her pen and races for the pasture. Each time we bring her back and nail on some more boards. Right now it takes a tall person to see over, and we stand on a box to dump in the slops. But Myrtle somehow manages to jump over it whenever she feels so inclined.

If I could get in touch with that professor out West, I'd have him study Myrtle's problem. I'd like him to fix it so when I ring a bell Myrtle would jump back in her pen.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Power No Hate Can Break

Some military leaders went so far as to say our soldiers must hate the Germans and Japanese to fight them successfully. But it was found impossible to teach hate.

Doesn't the significance lie in what is hated? The Axis nations hate whoever, or whatever, obstructs their domination of the world. The Allies hate the awful crimes of totalitarianism against the freedoms of mankind. This impersonal condemnation of evil is native to democracy. In a war between the ideologies of "hymns of hate" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," our reliance upon the "terrible, swift sword" of truth is a power no Axis hate can break. Freedom is more than an habitual acceptance of a way of life. It is the very stuff of life itself.—*Signal Hill Tribune*, Long Beach, Calif.

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